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# HOW TO LEARN GAELIC

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INSTRUCTIONS,  
GRAMMAR, AND READING LESSONS

BY

ALEXANDER MACBAIN, LL.D.

AND

JOHN WHYTE.

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*THIRD EDITION.*

ONE SHILLING.

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The Eagle for 1771







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## PREFACE.

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THE demand for a third edition of "How to Read Gaelic" has afforded the Authors an opportunity of making a few alterations on the earlier editions. The Title has been altered at the suggestion of some who considered that the work was well adapted for a somewhat wider purpose than that of a mere collection of Reading Lessons. The various sections of the work have also been arranged in a more natural and convenient order for practical use. Beyond this the book is substantially a reproduction of the former editions.

The specific pieces ("Coire-na-Sithe," and "Finlay's Letter to his Wife") provided to meet the requirements of the first stage of the Gaelic Scheme adapted to the Code by Mr Robertson, H.M.I.S., have been retained, notwithstanding the changes recently introduced by the Education Department. These pieces, and indeed the whole work, are still suitable for the first year or more of Pupil Teachers' work, the P.T.'s being still liable to examination under the Code, and retaining the benefit of taking Gaelic at the King's Scholarship examination.

Of the two lessons—*Càitinn Seòladair* and *Am Mac Stròdhail*—which are given with an interlinear literal English rendering, it may be remarked that they contain a variety of practicable and convenient phrases and idioms, the possession of which by the pupil will form an important basis upon which to build his acquisitions in Gaelic Grammar.

A. M.

J. W.

INVERNESS, *April, 1902.*



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# HOW TO LEARN GAELIC.

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## OUTLINES OF GAELIC GRAMMAR.

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### ORTHOGRAPHY AND PHONETICS.

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The letters of the Gaelic Alphabet are only eighteen in number—five Vowels and thirteen Consonants—but by means of certain vowel and consonant groupings and modifications a scheme of symbols is obtained which, though it appears somewhat complex to the eye, is at once simple, effective, and quite sufficient for all the orthographical requirements of the language.

#### THE VOWELS.

- (1) *Broad*—a, o, u : (2) *Slender*—e, i.

#### THE CONSONANTS.

##### MUTABLE.

- (3) *Plain*— g, c ; d, t ; l, n, r, s.  
(4) *Aspirated*—gh, ch ; dh, th ; (lh), (nh), (rh), sh.

##### IMMUTABLE.

- (5) *Plain*— b, p ; f, h, m.  
(6) *Aspirated*—bh, ph ; fh, —, mh.  
(7) With aspirated l, n, r, the sign of aspiration, h, is not used in spelling.

In the following pages the word ‘final’ applies to syllables as well as words.

## VOWEL SOUNDS.

Gaelic Sounds.	English equivalents.	Represented in Gaelic by	Gaelic Examples.
(8) Long <b>a</b>	'far'	à, ài, eà, eài	càs, sàil, ceàrr, ceàird
(9) Short <b>a</b> (ă)	'sofa'	a, ai, ea, eai	car, fail, geäl, ceäirsle
(10) Long <b>o</b>	'lord'	ò, òi, eò, eòi	còrr, òir, ceòl, leòir
(11) Short <b>o</b> (ö)	'lot'	o, oi, eo, eoi	cor, toil, deoch, geoiç
(12) Long <b>o</b>	'hoe'*	ó, ói, eó, eói	có, cóig, leóghann, deóir
(13) Short <b>o</b>	'canto'	o, oi, (eo), (eoi)	teg, fois, (?), (?)
(14) Long <b>u</b>	'pull'	ù, ùi, iù, iùi	cù, cùil, ciùrr, ciùil
(15) Short <b>u</b>	'put'	u, ui, iu, iui	cur, cuin, fliuch, tiuighe
(16) Long <b>e</b>	'where'	è, èa, èi, èu	sè, dèan, sèimh, sgènl
(17) Short <b>e</b> (ě)	'whet'	e, ea, ei	le, gean, crein
(18) Long <b>e</b>	'whey'	é, éi, eu	glé, céir, teud
(19) Short <b>e</b>	'sur'vey' (noun)	(e), ea, ei	(?), fead, geir
(20) Long <b>i</b>	'machine'	ì, iò	mìr, sìoda
(21) Short <b>i</b>	'piano'	i, io, ai	gin, crios, togaidh

(22) The vowel digraph **ao** is really one single vowel. It is always long, and resembles *œu* in the French word 'cœur,' or the *u* in the English word 'curl.'

(23) The short sound of **ao** is represented by *a* and *e* final and unaccented—(cìonta, còrsa, feòla, àite, nìle); *a* (*ea*) short before *dh*, *gh*, and unaccented *ch*—(òladh, seadh, lagh, leagh, òglach, buleach); *a* in the article in all its forms—(a', am, an, na, nan); and in most of the particles—(mar, an, am, ag (a'), &c.); *ai* and *oi*, short, before the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*; *i* in the verb 'is,' in the conjunction 'is,' in the word 'tigh'; and *o* short before *gh*.

(24) In the diminutive suffixes *-ag* (*-eag*) and *-an*, *a* has its short open sound *ă* (9)—(cùlăg, caileăg, caolăn).

## VOWEL DIGRAPHS AND TRIGRAPHS.

(25) The only proper and constant **diphthongs** in Gaelic are **ia** and **ua**, in which both letters are always distinctly sounded—(grian, uan).

(26) In the other vowel combinations, when flanked by mutable consonants, only one of the vowels is sounded, the others merely indicating or regulating the quality, broad or slender, of the contiguous consonants—(gràidh, laigh, ceàird,

\* The required sound is more purely met with in the French word 'beau' (bô).

toil, leòir, gcòic, cóig, cois, cùis, cuir, ciùil, dèan, gean, sèimh, cèir, geir, sgèul, teud, sìoda, fios, òlaidh, &c.).

(27) The vowels *e* and *i* in an initial or final position—(eòlas, iolach, mnaoi, naoi), or in contact with *b*, *bh*, *f*, *fh*, *m*, *mh*, *p*, *ph*, *sh*, *th*, in the same syllable, are sounded in vowel digraphs and trigraphs in which they should otherwise be silent—(beò, fheòil, feart, caibe, fuaim, peann, cnaip, &c.).

(28) *ai* in the prepositions ‘aig’ (‘at’) and ‘air’ (‘on’ or ‘after’), is, in most dialects, sounded like *ai* in the word ‘mountain.’

(29) Vowels are nasal when in contact with *m*, *mh*, or *n*.

(30) Long *a* and long *o* before *ll* and *nn* are sounded *au* and *ou* in most dialects—(call (caull), toll (toull), &c.).

### CONSONANT SOUNDS.

(31) The Consonants, except the lip-letters, *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, are *mutable*, having a *broad* or a *slender* quality according as they are in contact with *broad* or *slender* vowels.

(32) With the exception of the liquids (*l*, *n*, *r*), the hiss (*s*), and the nasals (*m*, *n*), the Consonants in Gaelic are *voiceless*, and represent organ-positions rather than articulate sounds. The murmur of the nasals, however, passes into a succeeding consonant—(am bàta, an eù, an duine).

#### Examples.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (33) <b>b</b> = English <i>p</i> .   | bàrr, abair, cabar.                             |
| (34) <b>bh</b> = English <i>v</i> . When final it is often sounded like English <i>w</i> , or is altogether silent.  | bhà, gabh, dubh,<br>gheabh, treabh,<br>leabhar. |
| (35) <b>c</b> <i>broad</i> (that is, in contact with <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> ,) = English <i>c</i> hard. (Final <b>c</b> , see 70).                               | cas, còrr, cù.                                  |
| (36) <b>c</b> <i>slender</i> (that is, in contact with <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> ,) = outer English <i>c</i> hard, like <i>k</i> in ‘king’ (k’ing). (Final <b>c</b> , see 70). | cir, ceum.                                      |
| (37) <b>ch</b> <i>broad</i> , = <i>ch</i> in Scotch ‘loch’ or German ‘nach.’   | chum, luch, mach.                               |
| (38) <b>ch</b> <i>slender</i> , = <i>ch</i> in German ‘ich.’   | chì, teich.                                     |
| (39) <b>d</b> <i>broad</i> , = English <i>t</i> , pronounced with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum. ( <b>d</b> in <i>chd</i> , see 71).     | dàn, gad.                                       |

*Examples.*

- (40) **d** *slender*, = palatalised English *t*, as in 'tune.' The position of the tongue is as for **d** *broad*. (**d** in *chd*, see 71).  
 dhìon, bid, dìnid.
- (41) **dh** *broad*, = **gh** *broad* (47).  
 fàs, fuil.
- (42) **dh** *slender*, = **gh** *slender* (48).  
 dh' fhìll, dh' fhan.
- (43) **f** = English *f*.  
 gab, mag.
- (44) **fh** is silent, except in 'fbathast,' 'fhein,' 'fhuair,' in which the *f* alone is silent.  
 gin, smig.
- (45) **g** *broad*, = English *c* hard.  
 àgh, fhà.
- (46) **g** *slender*, = outer English *c* hard.  
 rìgh, dhé.
- (47) **gh** *broad*, = gutturalised *g*, resembling a *burr*, or *g* in the German word 'tage.' When final it is often but faintly heard.  
 a h-uain, na h-eich.
- (48) **gh** *slender*, = *y* in the English word 'yes.'
- (49) **h** = English *h*.
- (50) **l** initial, unaspirated, and **ll** final, *broad*, = *l* sounded with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum.  
 là, null.
- (51) **l** initial, unaspirated, and **ll** final, *slender*, = Italian *gl*. It resembles *ll* in the English word 'million.'  
 leann, cìll.
- (52) **l** aspirated (**lh**) *broad*, (back *l*), resembles *l* in the English word 'hull.'
- (53) **l** aspirated (**lh**) *slender*, (front *l*), resembles *l* in the English word 'hill.'
- (54) **m** = English *m*.  
 mo làmh, càl.
- (55) **mh** = English *v*. When final it is often silent or resembles English *w*.  
 mo leanabh, mìl.  
 àm, mór.
- (56) **n** initial, unaspirated, and **nn** final, *broad*, = *n* sounded with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum.  
 damh, mhol, domh.
- (57) **n** initial, unaspirated, and **nn** final, *slender*, = French *gn*. Resembles *n* in the English word 'vineyard.'  
 nàdur, lunn.  
 nead, cinn.



## Examples

- (58) **n** aspirated (**nh**) *broad*, (back *n*), = *n* in the English word 'nuu.' mo nàire, dàn.
- (59) **n** aspirated (**nh**) *slender*, (front *n*), = *n* in the English word 'ninny.' mo nighean, min.
- (60) **p** = English *p*. (Final **p**, see 70). pòg, pìos.
- (61) **ph** = English *f*. phòs, phinn.
- (62) **r** *broad*, (back *r*), = in the English word 'run.' It is always trilled. rùn, mór.
- (63) **r** *slender*, (front *r*), = front English *r*. It is always trilled. rithist, cìr.
- (64) **s** *broad*, = *s* in the English word 'so.' It is silent after *t*. In the Gaelic words 'so' ('here') and 'sud' ('yonder'), it has the sound of *s* in 'sugar.' cas, sàr.
- (65) **s** *slender*, = *s* in the English word 'sugar.' It is silent after *t*. càise, sìn, cìs.
- (66) **sh** = English *h*. sheas, shàr.
- (67) **t** *broad*, = *t* sounded with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum. Final **t**, see 70) tonn, tàl, tog.
- (68) **t** *slender*, = palatalised *t*. Resembles English *tch*, or *tj*, voiceless, or *t* in the English word 'tune.' The position of the tongue is as with **t** *broad*. (Final **t**, see 70). teann, till, àite.
- (69) **th** = English *h*. It is silent in the word 'thù' ('thou'). thà, sàth, thog.
- (70) **c**, **p**, **t**, are explodent. **c** final, and **p** and **t** after short vowels, take the explosion, or breathing before them, in most dialects. mac = mahe ; ap = ahp ; cat = caht.
- (71) **chd** = *che*. luchd = luche ; oehd = oche.
- (72) **n** after initial *c*, *g*, and *m*, is commonly sounded *r*—(enoc, gnùis, mnaoi).

## ACCENT.

(73) All simple Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable.

(74) Where the accented term in compound words is not the first syllable, a hyphen is placed before it—(cas-chrom, baile-margaidh, bean-bainnse).

## HOW TO SPELL GAELIC WORDS.

In the following table the thick and thin upright lines represent *broad* and *slender* consonants respectively. Between them are placed the vowels required to produce the simple sounds indicated in the left margin. When the pupil learns to distinguish the *broad* or *slender* quality of the consonants in any word he has no difficulty in supplying from the table the required vowel symbols for completing the word. For example, take the word 'tòiseachaidh.' The ear detects broad *t*, slender *s*, broad *ch*, and slender *dh*; thus—

Consonants - - - **t**   *s*   **ch**   *dh* } tòiseachaidh.  
Vowels (as per table)   òi   ea   ai   }

(The silent convoy-vowels are put in italics.)

Long à	à	àì	èàì	èà
Short a	a	aì	èaì	èa
Long ò	ò	òì	èòì	èò
Long ó	ó	óì	èóì	èó
Short o	o	oi	èoi	eo
Long ù	ù	ùì	èùì	èù
Short u	u	ui	èui	eu
Long è			èì	èa (èu)*
Long é			éì	eu
Short e			eì	ea
Long ì			ì	ìo
Short i		ai	i	io
Long ao	ao	aoì		
Short ao	a	aì		ea
ia			iaì	ia
ua	ua	uaì		

\* The digraph *eu* is frequently used to represent grave *è* (as in 'breug'), but *èa* is generally preferable—(brèag, dèar, lèas, &c.)

## ACCIDENCE.

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### THE NOUN.

#### DECLENSION.

The noun has four cases—Nominative, Genitive, Dative, and Vocative. The Accusative is of the same form as the Nominative.

There are two numbers—Singular and Plural, but remains of a Two or Dual number exist with *dà*, which in the nom. takes a form agreeing with the dat. sing.; as *dà fhear*, two men; *dà chirc*, two hens, from *fear* and *cearc*, respectively.

The Gender of a noun is known only from the influence upon it of the Article preceding it, or from its own influence on the Adjective following. Feminine nouns are initially aspirated, if possible, by the Article, and themselves aspirate the initial consonant, if it exists, of Adjectives and other words in close contact following. This process is reversed in the gen., masculine nouns showing initial aspiration and aspirating the succeeding word, while the feminine gen. makes no other change than its own gen. inflection. There is no distinction of gender in the plural.

As to Declension, nouns are *firstly* classified according as they form their plural, which should end in a consonant. Nouns having *i* in the plural, either singly or in digraph form, before the final consonant or consonants, belong to the *Strong* Declension; nouns adding final *n*, broad, for the plural belong to the *Weak* Declension or to the *Mixed* Declension. The *Weak* Declension shows no inflection for cases either in the singular or in the plural.

#### I.—STRONG DECLENSION.

The root vowel or digraph in monosyllables, or in polysyllables the final vowel or digraph, is broad; the gen. and voc. sing. and nom. pl. insert *i*. The dat. pl. may be in *ibh* final, if the word is a monosyllable. All nouns of this declension are masc.

bàrd, *a bard.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	bàrd	bàird
<i>Gen.</i>	bàird	bhàrd
<i>Dat.</i>	bàrd	bàird, bàrdaibh
<i>Voc.</i>	a bhàird	a bhàrda

The final vowel is usually *a* singly or in digraph. Diminutives and other nouns in *-an*, and most derivatives in *-ach*, belong to this declension: *aran*, bread, gen. and voc. sing., and nom. pl. *arain*; *balach*, g. *balaich*.

In monosyllables the following changes take place on the root vowel or digraph in forming the plural:—

1	<i>à</i> becomes	<i>ài</i> :	<i>gràdh</i> , <i>lore</i>	<i>g. gràidh</i>
	<i>a</i> „	<i>ai</i> :	<i>cat</i> , <i>cat</i>	<i>g. cait</i>
	<i>a</i> with liquids becomes	<i>ai</i> :	<i>falt</i> , <i>hair</i>	<i>g. fuilt</i>
2	<i>ea</i> becomes	<i>eì</i> :	<i>each</i> , <i>horse</i>	<i>g. eich</i>
	<i>ea</i> with liquids becomes	<i>i</i> :	<i>ceann</i> , <i>head</i>	<i>g. cinn</i>
3	<i>ia</i> becomes	<i>éi</i> :	<i>fiadh</i> , <i>deer</i>	<i>g. féidh</i>
4	<i>ua</i> „	<i>uai</i> :	<i>uan</i> , <i>lamb</i>	<i>g. uain</i>
5	<i>ò</i> „	<i>òì</i> :	<i>òl</i> , <i>drinking</i>	<i>g. òil</i>
	<i>ò</i> with <i>rd</i> , <i>ru</i> becomes	<i>ùì</i> :	<i>òrd</i> , <i>hammer</i>	<i>g. ùird</i>
6	<i>o</i> becomes	<i>ui</i> :	<i>boc</i> , <i>back</i>	<i>g. buic</i>
7	<i>ao</i> „	<i>aoi</i> :	<i>laogh</i> , <i>calf</i>	<i>g. laoigh</i>
8	<i>eò</i> „	<i>iùì</i> :	<i>ceòl</i> , <i>music</i>	<i>g. ciùil</i>
9	<i>io</i> „	<i>i</i> :	<i>siol</i> , <i>seed</i>	<i>g. sìl</i>
10	<i>ù</i> , <i>u</i> „	<i>ùì</i> , <i>ui</i> :	<i>cùl</i> , <i>back</i>	<i>g. chùil</i>
11	<i>eu</i> with liquids becomes	<i>eòì</i> :	<i>bèul</i> , <i>mouth</i>	<i>g. beòil</i>

Polysyllables usually have *a* or *ea* as the final vowel; *a* becomes *aì* in the genitive; *ea* becomes *i*, save before liquids, when *ea* becomes *eì*. E.g. *coileach*, cock, g. *coilich*. Polysyllables in *io* have *i*.

*Strong Decl. Nouns weakened in the Plural.*

	<i>bealach</i> , <i>a pass</i> ; <i>lòn</i> , <i>a mead</i> .	
<i>Sing. N., D.</i>	<i>bealach</i>	<i>lòn</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>bealaich</i>	<i>lòin</i>
<i>V.</i>	<i>a bhealaich</i>	<i>a lòin</i>
<i>Plu. N., D.</i>	<i>bealaichean</i>	<i>lòintean</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>bhealach</i>	<i>lòn</i>
<i>V.</i>	<i>a bhealaichean</i>	<i>a lointean</i>

Polysyllabic nouns, especially in *-ach* (nearly all in *-lach*) and *-an*, are apt to be thus declined. Derivatives in *-as*, *-us*, and *-adh*, belong here usually, as do even monosyllables in *n*, which takes a *t* before the plural *n*. So *broilteach*, bosom, g. *broillich*; *saoghal*, world, pl. *saoghalan*; *cuan*, sea, pl. *cuantan*; *dorus*, door, has the pl. *dorsan*; *ainyeal*, angel, has *ainyealan*; while *dos*, bunch, tassel, has g. *dois* and pl. *dois* or *dosan*.

Some polysyllables in *-ar* are apt to make the plural in contracted *-ichean*: *leabhar*, m. and f., book, pl. *leabhraichean*; but *briathar*, word, pl. *briathran*.

## II.—WEAK DECLENSION.

Nouns ending in a vowel, in *-chd*, and in *-air*, denoting agents or instruments, are of the Weak Declension. They are of either gender.

	<i>gille</i> , m., a <i>lad</i> .	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>gille</i>	<i>gillean</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>gille</i>	<i>ghillean</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>gille</i>	<i>gillean</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	a <i>ghille</i>	a <i>ghillean</i>

There is usually an inserted *ch*, *th*, or *nn*, between the final vowel and the *-an* of the plural. In words having liquids before their final vowel a *t* is inserted in a few cases. When the last vowel of the root is slender the tendency is to flank the inserted *ch* with broad vowels, and *vice versa*: thus *bàta*, *bàtaichean*; *bladhna*, *bladhnaichean*; *cridhe*, *cridheachan*.

1. Words in <i>a</i> :	<i>iarla</i>	<i>m.</i> , <i>earl</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>iarlan</i>
	<i>bata</i>	<i>m.</i> , <i>stick</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>batachan</i> , <i>bataichean</i>
	<i>teanga</i>	<i>f.</i> , <i>tongue</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>teangan</i> , <i>teangannan</i>
2. Words in <i>e</i> :	<i>buille</i>	<i>f.</i> , <i>blow</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>buillean</i>
	<i>uisge</i>	<i>m.</i> , <i>water</i> .	<i>pl.</i> <i>uisgeachan</i>
	<i>coille</i>	<i>f.</i> , <i>wood</i> .	<i>pl.</i> <i>coilltean</i>
	<i>baile</i>	<i>m.</i> , <i>town</i> .	<i>pl.</i> <i>bailtean</i>
	<i>teine</i>	<i>m.</i> , <i>fire</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>teintean</i>
3. Words in <i>o</i> , <i>ò</i> , <i>u</i> :	<i>cnò</i>	<i>f.</i> , <i>nut</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>cnothan</i>
4. Words in <i>chd</i> :	<i>mallachd</i>	<i>f.</i> , <i>curse</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>mallachdan</i>
5. Words in <i>air</i> ( <i>eir</i> , <i>oir</i> ):	<i>dorsair</i>	<i>m.</i> , <i>doorkeeper</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>dorsairean</i>
	<i>piobaire</i>	<i>m.</i> , <i>piper</i> ,	<i>pl.</i> <i>piobairean</i>

## III.—MIXED DECLENSION.

In this declension the singular is Strong, or has inflections as the Strong Declension has, while the plural is Weak, and ends in broad *n*.

### 1. *The Feminine Broad Declension.*

Feminine nouns whose vowel or digraph, if monosyllabic, is broad, or whose final vowel or digraph is broad, are thus declined:—

	cluas, <i>ear</i>	cas, <i>foot</i>	caileag, <i>girl</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>N.</i> chuas	cas	caileag
	<i>G.</i> chuaise	coise	caileig(e)
	<i>D.</i> chuais	cois	caileig
	<i>V.</i> a chluas	a chas	a chaileag
<i>Dual</i>	dà chluais	dà chois	dà chaileig
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>N.</i> chuasan	casan	caileagan
	<i>G.</i> chluas	chas	chaileag(an)
	<i>D.</i> chuasan, chusaibh	casan, casaibh	caileagan
	<i>V.</i> a chluasan	a chasan	a chaileagan

The vowel changes in this declension are similar to those in the Strong Declension, only *a* nearly always changes to *oi* in the gen. and dat. sing. In monosyllables the following changes occur :—

1	<i>à</i> becomes	<i>ài</i> :	<i>lámh, hand</i>	<i>g. lámhle</i>
	<i>a</i> „	<i>oi</i> :	<i>clach, stone</i>	<i>g. cloiche</i>
2	<i>ea</i> „	<i>i</i> :	<i>cearc, hen</i>	<i>g. circe</i>
	<i>ea</i> with <i>ry, ly, g, ch</i> , becomes	<i>ei</i> :	<i>creag, crag</i>	<i>g. creige</i>
			<i>creach, spoil</i>	<i>g. creiche</i>
3	<i>ia</i> becomes	<i>éi</i> :	<i>grian, sun</i>	<i>g. gréine</i>
4	<i>ua</i> „	<i>uai</i> :	<i>tuagh, axe</i>	<i>g. tuaighe</i>
5	<i>ó</i> „	<i>ôi</i> :	<i>bróg, shoe</i>	<i>g. bróige</i>
	<i>o</i> „	<i>ui</i> :	<i>long, ship</i>	<i>g. luinge</i>
6	<i>ao</i> „	<i>aoi</i> :	<i>gaoth, wind</i>	<i>g. gaoithe</i>
7	<i>io</i> „	<i>i</i> :	<i>crioch, end</i>	<i>g. críche</i>
8	<i>éu</i> „	<i>éi</i> :	<i>bréug, lie</i>	<i>g. bréige</i>

A few nouns ending in liquids contract in the gen. : *buidheann*, company, *g. buidhne*, *d. buidhinn* ; *uileann*, elbow, *g. uilne*, *coinneal*, candle, *g. coinne*. Add *saighde*, arrow, *g. saighde*.

## 2. Feminine Slender Declension.

Feminine nouns whose root vowel or digraph is in *i*, or whose final syllable has *i* alone or in digraph, have the genitive either in suffixed *a* or *e*, as thus :

	(a) <i>sùil, eye.</i>	(b) <i>cainnt, speech.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> <i>sùil</i>	<i>sùilean</i>	<i>cainnt</i>	<i>cainntean</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>sùla</i>	<i>shùl</i>	<i>cainnthe</i>	<i>chaimntean</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>sùil</i>	<i>sùilean, sùilibh</i>	<i>cainnt</i>	<i>cainntean, caintibh</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>a shùil</i>	<i>a shùilean</i>	<i>a chaint</i>	<i>a chaimntean</i>

(a) Of the *sùil* class may be mentioned *mìl, meala*, honey ; *fuil, fala*, blood ; *feòil, feòla*, flesh ; *naimh, namha*, cave ; *buidh, victory*, *g. buadh* and *buidhe*, *g. pl. bhuaidh*. Contraction may take place in polysyllabic nouns, as *dùthaich*, country, *g. dùthcha*, *pl. dùthchannan* ; *fiacail*, tooth, *g. fiacla*, *pl. fiacalan* ; *feadhainn*, people, *g. feadhna*.

(b) Of the *cainnt* class, which is numerous, are *gnùis, gnùise*,

countenance ; *naigh*, a grave, g. *uaighe*, *uaghach* : *sith*, peace ; *cuoir*, blaze ; *druid*, starling ; *cuirm*, feast ; *tuit*, flood, pl. *tuitéan*—a liquid final with inserted *t* in the plural. Contracted nouns, usually with liquids, are—

madainn,	morning,	g. maidne,	pl. maidnean
banais,	wedding,	g. bainnse,	pl. bainnsean
obair,	work,	g. oibre,	pl. oibrean
abhainn.	river,	g. aibhne,	pl. aibhnichean

To this declension form belong *muir*, f. and m., sea, g. *mara*, pl. *marannan* ; *cnáimh*, m., bone, g. *cnámha*, pl. *cnaimhean* or *cnamhan*.

### 3. Stems in a Broad Vowel with suffixed a Gen.

These nouns are generally masculine ; the plural is in *-an* or *-annan*.

	loch, m., a lake.	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. and V.	loch	lochan, lochannan
G.	locha	loch
D.	loch	lochan, lochannan, lochaibh

So *cath*, g., *catha*, m., fight ; *sruith*, m., stream ; *luch*, f., mouse, g. *lucha*, pl. *luchan*, and *luchaidh* ; *lugh*, m. and f., law ; *fios*, m. and f., knowledge ; *carb*, f., roe ; *dealbh*, m., picture ; *piob*, f., pipe.

### 4. Liquid Stems with the Gen. in a suffixed or inclusive.

(a) *druim*, m., ridge ; (b) *cathair*, f., chair ; (c) *athair*, father.

<i>Sing.</i>	N. <i>druim</i>	<i>cathair</i>	<i>athair</i>
	G. <i>droma</i>	<i>cathrach</i>	<i>athar</i>
	D. <i>druim</i>	<i>cathair</i>	<i>athair</i>
<i>Plu.</i>	N. and D. <i>dromannan</i>	<i>cathraichean</i>	<i>athraichean</i>
	G. <i>dhromannan</i>	<i>chathraichean</i>	<i>athraichean</i>

(a) To the *druim* class, which oftenest have the stem vowel *eu*, belong *céum*, m., step, g. *céuma* ; *léum*, m. and f., leap ; *béum*, m., blow ; *ám*, m., time, g. *ama* ; *anam*, m., soul, g. *anna*.

(b) Like *cathair* are declined *luchair*, f., rushes, g. *luchrach* ; *lusair*, f., flame ; *litir*, f., letter ; *cóir*, f., right, g. *córach* ; *creathall*, cradle, g. *creathlach* ; *sáil*, f., heel, g. *sálach*, pl. *sáiltean*, *sáilean*, to which add *caora*, f., sheep, g. *caorach*, pl. *caoraich*, *caoirich*. Add also *ruid*, part, g. *codach*.

(c) Words of kinship are declined like *athair*, as *máthair*, mother ; *brathair*, brother, pl. *bráithrean* ; and *piuthar*, sister, g. *peuthar*, pl. *peathraichean*.

### 5. Stems suffixing n for the Gen. and other cases.

*guala*, f. shoulder.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>guala</i> , <i>gualainn</i>	<i>guailnean</i> , <i>guaillean</i>
G.	<i>gualainn</i> , <i>guailne</i> , <i>guaille</i>	<i>ghuailnean</i> , <i>ghuaillean</i>
D.	<i>gualainn</i>	<i>guaillean</i> , <i>guaillibh</i>

Somewhat similarly are declined *talamh*, m. and f., earth, g. *talmhainn*; *brù*, f., belly, g. *brom*, d. *broinn*, v. *bhrù*, pl. *browna*, *gobha* and *gobhainn*, m., smith, g. *gobhainn*, pl. *goibhnean*; *cù*, m., dog, g. *coin*, d. *cù*, v. *choin*, pl. *coin*, g. *con*; *bó*, f., cow, g. and d. *boin*, or *bó*, v. *bhó*, pl. *bà*, g. pl. *bhó*.

#### 6. Masculine or Common Stems with suffixed e Gen.

About a dozen nouns have this inflection, which is as follows:—

tigh, m., a house.

Singular.	Plural.
N. tigh	tighean
G. tighe	thighean
D. tigh	tighean, tighibh
V. thigh	thighean

So *nàmh*, m., heaven, g. *nèimhe*, or *nèimh*; *ugh*, m., egg; *im*, m., butter, g. *ime*; *tìr*, f. and m., land; and *gleann*, m., glen, g. *glinne*, with *slàbh*, m., moor, g. *sléibhe* or *sléibh*, which both take a *t* in the plural—*gleannan* and *sléibhteann*; to which add *ainm*, m., name, g. *ainme*, pl. *ainmean* or *ainmeannan*.

#### IV.—IRREGULAR DECLENSION.

Here belong *bean*, f., wife, g. *mnà*, *mnatha*, d. *mnaoi*, v. *bhean*, n. pl. *mnathan*, g. *bhan*, d. *mnathan* or *mnathaibh*, v. *mhnathan*; *deoch*, f., drink, g. *dìbhe*; *deich*, a drink, has the gen. in *deoch* or *deocha*; *duine*, man, pl. *daoine*; *leaba* or *leabaidh*, f., bed, g. *leapa*, pl. *leapaichean*; *beinn*, f., hill, g. *beinne*, n. pl. *beanntan*, g. *bheann*, v. *bheanntan*; *là*, m., day, g. *latha*, pl. *làithean*. Two plurals in *r* occur—*rìgh*, king, pl. *rìghrean*, and *gnòmh*, m., deed, g. *gnòmh*, pl. *gnòmhara* or *gnòmharan*, which are allied by termination to the abstract nouns *òigridh*, youths, youth, and *macraidh*, young men. Some *d* stems are peculiar—*caraid*, m., friend, pl. *càirdean*; *nàmhaid*, foe, g. *nàmhaid*, pl. *nàimhdean*; *bràighe*, f., neck, upper part, g. *bràighad* (Braid-Albann in dat. or locative), pl. *bràigheannan* or *bràighean*; and *tràigh*, f., shore, g. *tràighad*, *tràighe*, pl. *tràighean*.

#### THE ARTICLE.

The base form of the Definite Article in Gaelic is *an* in the singular and *na* in the plural. In the following paradigm the sign + means *preceding*, and *s* pure means *s* preceding a vowel or the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*.



	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Common.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>an</b> <b>am</b> (+ <i>b, f, m, p</i> ) <b>an t-</b> (+ vowels)	As gen. mas.	<b>na</b> <b>na h-</b> (+ vowels)
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>an</b> <b>a'</b> (+ <i>bh, ch, gh, mh,</i> <i>ph</i> ) <b>an t-</b> (+ <i>s pure</i> )	<b>na</b> <b>na h-</b> (+ vowel)	<b>nan</b> <b>nam</b> (+ <i>b, f, m, p</i> )
<i>Dat.</i>	As gen. ( <i>'n, 'n t-</i> after vowel- ending prep.)	As dat. mas.	As nom.

The gen. sing. masc., nom. sing. fem., and dat. sing. m. and f. aspirate all initial consonants of the succeeding noun, save *d, t*, and *s*, which last is eclipsed if pure, *i.e.*, before vowels and *l, n, r*, as *an t-suil*, the eye, pronounced *an tšuil* (= *an t-shuil*). The aspiration of *l, n, r* *s* not indicated in writing; *f*, becoming *fh*, disappears in sound after *an*. *Anns* + art. is contracted into *san, sa', sna*.

## EXAMPLES OF ARTICLE AND NOUN.

### *Masculine.*

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>
Art. + vowel	an t-each, <i>the</i> <i>horse</i>	an eich	na h-eich	nan each
Art. + <i>b, m, p</i>	am mac, <i>the son</i>	a' mhic	na mic	nam mac
<i>c, g</i>	an cù, <i>the dog</i>	a' choin	na coin	nan con
Art. + <i>d, t</i>	an duine, <i>the man</i>	an duine	na daoine	nan daoine
<i>l, n, r</i>	an laoch, <i>the hero</i>	an laoch	na laoch	nan laoch
<i>sp, st,</i> <i>sg, sm</i>	an sporan, <i>the</i> <i>purse</i>	an sporain	na sporanan	nan sporan
Art. + <i>f</i>	am fear, <i>the man</i>	an fhair	na fir	nam fear
Art. + <i>s pure</i>	an saor, <i>the joiner</i>	an t-saoir	na saoir	nan saor

### *Feminine.*

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>
Art. + vowel	an earb, <i>the roe</i>	na h-earba	na h-earban	nan earb
Art. + <i>b, m, p</i>	a' bhean, <i>the wife</i>	na mnatha	na mnathan	nam ban
<i>c, g</i>	a' ghrnaidh, <i>the</i> <i>cheek</i>	na grnaidhe	na grnaidhean	nan grnaidh
Art. + <i>d, t</i>	an tonn, <i>the wave</i>	na tuinne	na tonnan	nan tonn
<i>l, n, r</i>	an reul, <i>the star</i>	na réil	na reultan	nan reul
<i>sg, sm,</i> <i>sp, st</i>	an sgian, <i>the knife</i>	na sgine	na sgionan	nan sgian
Art. + <i>f</i>	an speir, <i>the hough,</i> <i>shower</i>	na speire,	na speirean,	nan speir
Art. + <i>s pure</i>	an t-slat, <i>the rod</i>	na slaite	na slatan	nan slat

## THE ADJECTIVE.

The Adjective is inflected for case and number, and initially aspirated to show gender. The case inflections in the singular are the same in kind as those of nouns of the Strong Decl., the Weak Decl., and the Fem. Broad and Small Declensions with suffixed *e* genitive. The plural in monosyllables is, if the root vowel is broad or the digraph ends in a broad vowel, in a uniform *-a*; in monosyllables with a slender vowel the plural is in *-e* throughout. Polysyllables suffix vowels neither in the singular nor in the plural. There are thus three declensions.

## STRONG DECLENSION.

*mór, great.*

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Common.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>mór</i>	<i>mhór</i>	<i>móra</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mhóir</i>	<i>móire</i>	<i>móra</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mór</i>	<i>mhóir</i>	<i>móra</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>mhóir</i>	<i>mhór</i>	<i>móra</i>

So decline in the sing. polysyllabic adjectives in *-ach*, *-mhor*, *-ar*, *-or*, omitting the *e* of the fem. gen. as a rule. The changes of vowels are the same as in the nouns of the Strong and Fem. Broad Decl.: thus, *deary*, red, g. m. *dheiry*, g. f. *deirge*. With double liquids, however, *a* becomes *oi*, not *ui*, as *dall*, blind, g. m. *doill*, g. f. *doille*, and pl. *dall*, rarely *dalla*.

## WEAK DECLENSION.

In this declension there is no inflection for case or number, only the initial changes for gender; as in *beò*, living, m. g. and v. *bheò*, f. n., d. and v. *bheò*, g. *beò*; pl. *beò*.

## MIXED DECLENSION.

*glic, wise.*

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Common.</i>
<i>Nom. and Dat.</i>	<i>glic</i>	<i>ghlic</i>	<i>glice</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ghlic</i>	<i>glice</i>	<i>glice</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>ghlic</i>	<i>ghlic</i>	<i>glice</i>

*Noun and Adjective Conjoined.*cat glas, *m.*, a grey cat.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	cat glas	cait ghlasa
<i>Gen.</i>	cait ghlais	chat glas
<i>Dat.</i>	cat glas	cataibh glasa
<i>Voc.</i>	a chait ghlais	a chata glasa

Note that the *dat. mas.* with the article is *do'n chat ghlas*, where the *adj.* is aspirated.

Note also that the *nom. plural* of nouns of the Strong Decl. aspirate the initial consonant of the Adjective. No plural in *n* does so.

cearc bhreac, *f.*, a speckled hen.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	cearc bhreac	cearcan breaca
<i>Gen.</i>	circe brice	chearcan breaca
<i>Dat.</i>	circ bhrice	cearcaibh breaca
<i>Voc.</i>	a chearc bhreac	a chearca(n) breaca

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The Adjective has only one degree of comparison—the comparative. In form the comparative is the same as the *gen. sing. fem.*, as *bàn*, white, *bàine*, whiter. The indeclinable adjectives of the Weak Decl. add, if consonant-ending, *a* or *e*, as *bochd*, poor, *bochda*, poorer, *ceàrr*, wrong, *cearra*, more wrong.

The commonest adjectives are, as in English, irregular in comparison, as *olc*, bad, *miosa*, worse; and in addition they have, with the Assertive form of the verb “to be,” an agglutinate form in *-d* or *-de*, from the prep. form *de*, “of it, therefor.” *E.g.*, *Is misde e an cath*, He is the worse for the battle, which in Early Gaelic is more idiomatically thus—*Is mesai-de in cath dó*, The battle is worse therefor to him. The Gaelic grammars call this form the SECOND COMPARATIVE. A THIRD COMPARATIVE is found in the abstract nouns in *-d*, as *giorrad*, shortness, *daoiread*, dearness, which, with the verb *rach*, go, may express comparison, as—*Tha 'mhìn a' dol an daoiread*, literally, “The meal is going into dearness,” but which is translated as—“Meal is getting dearer.”

The Superlative is expressed by the comparative with the relative form of the verb “to be.” Thus: *'S i Màiri as sine de 'n teaghlach* = “Mary is the eldest of the family,” literally, “It is Mary who is older of the family.” Ordinary comparison is thus expressed: *'S i Màiri as sine na Seònaid* = “Mary is older than Jessie.” The foregoing is the Assertive form: pure statement is done thus: *Tha Màiri na 's sine na Seònaid*, literally, “Mary is what is older than Jessie.”

## IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Agglutinate in -d.</i>
beag, <i>little</i>	lugha	lughaid, bigid
dona, ole, <i>bad</i>	miosa	misde, misd
duilich, <i>difficult</i>	dorra, duilghe	duilghid
fagus, faisg, <i>near</i>	faisge	
furasda, farasda, <i>easy</i>	fhasa, asa, fusa	
geàrr, goirid, <i>short</i>	giorra	giorraid
làidir, <i>strong</i>	treasa	treasaid
leathann, <i>broad</i>	leatha, léithne	
math, maith, <i>good</i>	feàrr	feàirrd
mór, <i>great</i>	mò, motha	mòid, mothaid
toigh, <i>beloved</i>	docha	

## NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

	<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
	<i>With Noun.</i>	<i>Without Noun.</i>
1	aon	a h-aon
2	dà	a dhà
3	tri	a trì
4	ceithir	a ceithir
5	cóig	a cóig
6	sè, sia	a sè, sia
7	seachd	a seachd
8	ochd	a h-ochd
9	naoi	a naoi
10	deich	a deich
11	aon (fhear) deug	a h-aon-deug
12	dà (fhear) dheug	a dhà-dheug
13	tri (fir) dheug	a trì deug
20	fichead	a fichead
21	aon air fhichead	a h-aon air, &c.
22	dà air fhichead	a dhà air, &c.
23	tri air fhichead	a trì air, &c.
30	deich air fhichead	a deich air, &c.
40	dà fhichead	
41	dà fhichead 's a h-aon	
50	leth-chiad, or dà fhichead 's a deich	
60	tri fichead	
100	ciad, ceud	
101	ciad 's a h-aon	
200	dà chiad	
300	tri chiad	
1000	mile	
2000	dà mhile	
1,000,000	muillion	

*Personal or Collective Numerals.*

2	dithis, <i>twain</i>	7	seachdhar, <i>seven</i>
3	triuir, <i>three persons</i>	8	ochdhar, <i>eight</i>
4	ceathrar, <i>four</i>	9	naoinear, <i>nine</i>
5	còghear, <i>five</i>	10	deichnear, <i>ten</i>
6	sèanar, sianar, <i>six</i>	N.B. aonar, <i>alone-ness</i> .	

*Aon* aspirates the initial consonant of the next word, save *d*, *t*, and *s*. *Dà* takes the dual number, which corresponds in form with the dat. sing. aspirated; as *dà chire*, but the adjective is not inflected—*du chire bhreac* except gen. and dative dual: *le dà chire bhrìc*.

The numerals *fichead*, *ciad*, *mìle*, and *muillion* are nouns, and govern the gen. pl. unaspirated of the noun, as *fichead fear*, twenty men. The Collective numerals govern the gen. pl. aspirated, as *dithis mhac*, two sons.

The expression “and a half” is done by “*gu leth*,” as *ciad gu leth*, one hundred and a half, that is 150. *Iomadh* means “many a.”

## THE PRONOUN.

### I.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>
1 mi	mise	sin	sinne
2 tu, thu	tusa, thusa	sibh	sibhse
3 e, i, he, she	esan, ise	iad, they	iadsan

The addition of *fhéin*=self, adds more emphasis: *mi fhéin*=I myself.

### II.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 mo, m', <i>my</i>	ar, ar n- (+ vowel), <i>our</i>
2 do, d', <i>thy</i>	bhur ('ur), bhur n- (+ vowel), <i>your</i>
3 a, ' (aspirating), <i>his</i>	an, am (+ <i>b, f, m, p</i> ), <i>their</i>
a, a h-, 'h- (+ vowel), <i>her</i>	

#### *Emphatic Form.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 Mo chù-sa, <i>my dog</i>	m' athair-sa ar cù-ne ar n-athair-ne
2 do chù-sa, <i>thy dog</i>	d' athair-sa bhur cù-se bhur n-athair-se
3 a chù-san, <i>his dog</i>	'athair-san an cù-san an athair-san
a cù-se, <i>her dog</i>	a h-athair-se

These emphatic particles come last when an adjective qualifies the subject, as *mo chù dubh-sa*, my black dog; *m' each bàn fhéin*, my own white horse.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Pronominal Adverbs *so*, *sin*, and *sud* (*ud*), here, there, and yonder, do duty for Demonstrative Pronouns: *thuit so*, this fell; *dh' fhalbh sud*, yon went.

The Demonstrative Adjectives are represented by the article, noun and demon. pro. together: thus—*Am fear so*, this man; literally, “the man here.” *Am fear sin* = that man; *am fear ud*, yonder man. *E so* = this one, m.; *i sin* = that one, f.; *iad sud* = yon ones, *iad so* = these.

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Relatives are three in number: *a*, who, which, that; *nach*, who not, that not, but; *na*, what or that which. There is no change for number or gender, and the only change for case is in the rel. *a*, which after preps. takes the form *an*, or *am* (+ *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*). Examples are—

*Am fear a thuit* = *The man who fell*.

*A' bhean nach do thuit* = *The wife that fell not*.

*Dh' fflag e na thuit* = *He left what fell*.

*An t-àite anns an do thuit e* = *The place in which he fell*.

There being no distinction between the nom. and acc. of *a* and *nach*, the rel. clause with a transitive act. verb is ambiguous: *An t-each a bhuail mi* = “*The horse which I struck*” or “*The horse which kicked me*.”

The verb has a relative form for the future tense and the verb “to be” for both present and future tenses: *Am fear a bhuail eas* = *The man who will strike*; *am fear as motha* = *the man who is bigger*, that is, “*The biggest man*.”

*Note*.—In older Gaelic, the prep. *an* (*am*) was used for the locative relative: *An coire am bi na caoraich* = *The corry where the sheep be*.

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

*Có?* Who? *Có e?* Who (is) he?

*Cia?* Which? *Cia lion* or *Cia mèud?* How many?

*Cìod?* What? *Cìod è*, or *Gu dé*, or *Dé?* What (is) it?

*Có dhiùbh?* Which of them? *Có aca?* Which (among them)?

*Cuìn?* When? *Ciamar?* How? *C' ar-son?* Why?

These all take the relative construction of the verb: *Có bhuail eas mi?* Who shall strike me? Literally—“Who that shall strike me?”

*C' àite?* Where? This takes the dependent form of the verb: *C' àite am bhuail e mi?* Where will he strike me?

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

*Cách*, the others, the rest, used without a noun.

*Eile*, other ; *fear eile*, another man or one ; *muinntir eile*, other people.

*Gach*, each, every ; *gach fear*, each man, each one.

*Uile*, every, all ; *a h-uile fear*, all men, every one.

*Bith*, world ; *sam bith* and *air bith* = "ever," any ; as *có air bith* = whoever, *fear sam bith* = any one.

*Eigin*, necessity ; *fear-eigin*, some one ; *rud-eigin*, something or other ; *cuid-eigin*, some one.

*Cuid*, share ; used for "some," as *Tha cuid ag rádh* = Some say ; *cuid eile*, others. *Cuid* also is used with the gen. pl. for "own" : *a chuid daoine*, his men ; *a cuid mac*, her sons.

*Fear*, *tí*, *té*, *aon*, man, male or female one, and one, are used indefinitely alone and also with some of the above words.

## PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

	<i>mi</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>aig</i> } <i>at</i> . . .	<i>agam</i>	<i>agad</i>	<i>aige</i>	<i>aice</i>
<i>ag</i> } <i>pl.</i> <i>againn</i>	<i>agaibh</i>	<i>agaibh</i>	<i>aca</i>	
<i>air</i> , } <i>on</i> . . .	<i>orm</i>	<i>ort</i>	<i>air</i>	<i>oirre</i>
( <i>for</i> ) } <i>pl.</i> <i>òirnn</i>	<i>oirbh</i>	<i>oirbh</i>	<i>orra</i>	
<i>ann</i> , <i>in</i> . . .	<i>annam</i>	<i>annad</i>	<i>ann</i>	<i>innne</i>
	<i>pl.</i> <i>annainn</i>	<i>annaibh</i>	<i>annta</i>	
<i>as</i> } <i>out of</i> . . .	<i>asam</i>	<i>asad</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>aiste</i>
<i>a</i> } <i>pl.</i> <i>asainn</i>	<i>asaibh</i>	<i>asta</i>		
<i>bho</i> } <i>from</i> . . .	( <i>bh</i> ) <i>uam</i>	( <i>bh</i> ) <i>uat</i> , ( <i>bh</i> ) <i>uait</i>	( <i>bh</i> ) <i>uaith</i>	( <i>bh</i> ) <i>uaipe</i>
<i>o</i> } <i>pl.</i> ( <i>bh</i> ) <i>uainn</i>	( <i>bh</i> ) <i>uaibh</i>	( <i>bh</i> ) <i>uapa</i>		
<i>de</i> , <i>of</i> , <i>off</i> . . .	<i>diom</i>	<i>diot</i>	<i>deth</i>	<i>di</i>
	<i>pl.</i> <i>dinn</i>	<i>dibh</i>	<i>diùbh</i>	
<i>do</i> , <i>to</i> . . .	<i>domh</i>	<i>dut</i> , <i>duit</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>di</i>
	<i>pl.</i> <i>duinn</i>	<i>duibh</i>	<i>doibh</i>	
<i>eadar</i> , <i>between</i> <i>pl.</i> <i>eadarainn</i>	<i>eadaraibh</i>	<i>eatorra</i>		
<i>fo</i> , <i>under</i> . . .	<i>fotham</i>	<i>fothad</i>	<i>fotha</i>	<i>foipe</i>
	<i>pl.</i> <i>fothainn</i>	<i>fothaibh</i>	<i>fopa</i>	
<i>gu</i> , <i>to</i> . . .	<i>thugam</i>	<i>thugad</i>	<i>thuige</i>	<i>thuice</i>
	<i>pl.</i> <i>thugainn</i>	<i>thugaibh</i>	<i>thuca</i>	
<i>le</i> } <i>with</i> . . .	<i>leam</i>	<i>leat</i>	<i>leis</i>	<i>leatha</i>
<i>leis</i> } <i>pl.</i> <i>leinn</i>	<i>leibh</i>	<i>leò</i>		
<i>mu</i> } <i>about</i> . . .	<i>umam</i>	<i>umad</i>	<i>uime</i>	<i>uimpe</i>
( <i>um</i> ) } <i>pl.</i> <i>umainn</i>	<i>umaibh</i>	<i>umpa</i>		
<i>ri</i> } <i>to</i> . . .	<i>rium</i>	<i>riut</i>	<i>ris</i>	<i>rithe</i>
<i>ris</i> } <i>pl.</i> <i>riinn</i> , <i>ruinn</i>	<i>ribh</i>	<i>riutha</i> , <i>riù</i>		
<i>roimh</i> , <i>before</i> . . .	<i>romham</i>	<i>romhad</i>	<i>roimhe</i>	<i>roimpe</i>
	<i>pl.</i> <i>romhainn</i>	<i>romhaibh</i>	<i>rompa</i>	
<i>thar</i> , <i>over</i> . . .	<i>tharam</i>	<i>tharad</i>	<i>thairis air</i>	<i>thairte</i>
	<i>pl.</i> <i>tharainn</i>	<i>tharaibh</i>	<i>tharta</i>	
<i>troimh</i> , <i>through</i> . . .	<i>tromham</i>	<i>tromhad</i>	<i>troimhe</i>	<i>troinpe</i>
	<i>pl.</i> <i>tromhainn</i>	<i>tromhaibh</i>	<i>trompa</i>	

	<i>mi</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Emphatic forms</i>	agam-sa	agad-sa	aige-san	acce-se
<i>pl.</i>	againn-ne	agaibh-se	aca-san	

## PREPOSITIONAL POSSESSIVES.

	<i>mo</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>bhur</i>	<i>an, am</i>
Aig, ag, ga, at	ga m'	ga d'	ga '	g' ar	g' ur	ga 'n, ga 'm
Ann, na, in	am	ad	na '	n' ar	n' ur	na 'n, na 'm

## THE VERB.

The Gaelic verb has Voice, Mood, Tense, Number and Person. It differs from the English and Classical verbs in not having participles active, and in having two forms of the Ind. and Subj. moods, one used when the verb is or can be the very first word in the sentence, and the other when the verb comes after a particle, such as the interrogative particles *an* and *nach*, the negative *cha*, and the conjunctions *gun*, *nach*, *mu'n*, *mur*, and *na'n*. The form used after these particles is called the Dependent Form; the other is called the Absolute Form. For instance, *Buailidh mi*, I shall strike, becomes, when in the Dependent Form, *Am buail mi?* Shall I strike?

The Gaelic Infinitive is also peculiar; it is an abstract noun variously formed by the abstract suffixes *-adh*, *-chud*, *-t*, *-nn*, &c.

## THE VERB "TO BE."

Besides the Absolute and Dependent Forms, the verb "to be" has also an Assertive or Emphatic Form, viz., *is*, *as*, *Is gòr 'ch thu* = 'Tis foolish you are: *is mi a rinn e* = it was I who did it.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Dependent.</i>	<i>Assertive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i> 1, 2, 3	tha mi, thu, &c.	bheil (* - <i>a</i> for <i>am</i> , <i>gu</i> for <i>gun</i> )	is mi, tu, &c.
		beil (- <i>am</i> )	
		'eil (- <i>nach</i> , <i>mur</i> , <i>chan</i> )	<i>Rel.</i> as (a's), is, or's
			<i>Dept.</i> <i>nil</i> (Àm mi Cha mhi)
<i>Fut.</i> 1, 2, 3	bithidh or bidh mi, tu, e, &c.	bi bhi (- <i>cha</i> )	
<i>Rel.</i>	bhitheas or bhios		
<i>Past</i>	bha mi, thu, &c.	robh mi, thu, &c.	bu mhi, tu, sinn, sibh b' e, b' i, b' iad ( <i>aspirating</i> <i>nouns and</i> <i>adjectives</i> )

\* The sign - means after.



## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Absolute</i> (and after <i>cha</i> and rel. <i>a</i> ).	<i>Dependent</i> (after <i>am</i> , <i>nach</i> , <i>na'm</i> , <i>mar</i> ).
1 bhitinn, <i>I would be</i>	bithinn
2 bhitheadh or bhiodh tu	bitheadh or biodh tu
3 bhitheadh or bhiodh e, i	bitheadh or biodh e, i
1 bhitheamaid or bhioamaid	bitheamaid or bioamaid
2 bhitheadh or bhiodh sibh	bitheadh or biodh sibh
3 bhitheadh or bhiodh iad	bitheadh or biodh iad

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 bitheam, <i>let me be</i>	bitheamaid
2 bi, <i>be</i>	bithibh or bioibh
3 bitheadh, biodh e, i, <i>let him be</i>	bitheadh, biodh iad

*Infinitive*—bith, *being* ; a bhith, *to be*.

The verb “to be” has the impersonal forms *thàtar* (*thàthar*) and *beilear*, there is ; *bitear* (*bithear*), there will be, let there be ; and *bhàtar* (*bhàthar*) and *robhar*, there was.

## CONJUGATION.

To conjugate a Gaelic verb the parts to be given are the imperative, fut. and past indicative, and the infinitive. With the regular verbs the imperative and infinitive are sufficient.

There are two conjugations—the Consonant Conjugation, where the verb begins with any consonant save *f* ; the Vowel Conjugation, where the verb begins with a vowel or with *f*.

## CONSONANT CONJUGATION.

buail, *strike*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Indicative.*

	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Dependent.</i>
<i>Future</i>	1, 2, 3 buailidh mi, tu, &c.	buail mi, thu, &c.
	<i>Rel.</i> bhuaileas mi, tu, &c.	bhuail (– <i>cha</i> )
<i>Past</i>	1, 2, 3 bhuail mi, thu, &c.	do bhuail

*Subjunctive.*

	<i>Absolute</i> (and after <i>cha</i> and rel. <i>a</i> ).	<i>Dependent.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	1 bhuailinn, <i>I would strike</i>	1 buailinn, <i>I should strike</i>
..	2, 3 bhuailleadh tu, e, i	2, 3 buailleadh

<i>Pl.</i>	1 bhuaileamaid	1 buaileamaid
	2, 3 bhuaileadh sibh, iad	2, 3 buaileadh

*Imperative.*

1 buaileam, <i>let me strike</i>	buaileamaid, <i>let us strike</i>
2 buail, <i>strike</i>	buailibh, <i>strike ye</i>
3 buaileadh e, <i>let him strike</i>	buaileadh iad, <i>let them strike</i>

*Infinitive*—bualadh, *striking*; a bhualadh, *to strike*; a' bualadh, *a-striking*.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative.*

	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Dependent.</i>
<i>Future</i>	1, 2, 3 buailcar mi, thu, &c.	buailear mi, & bhuailear (— <i>cha</i> and <i>rel. a</i> ).
<i>Past</i>	1, 2, 3 bhuaileadh mi, thu, &c.	do bhuaileadh mi, &c

*Subjunctive.*

<i>Absolute</i>	1, 2, 3 bhuailteadh mi, thu, &c.— <i>I would be struck.</i> and after <i>cha, a</i>
<i>Dependent</i>	1, 2, 3 buailteadh mi, thu, &c.— <i>I should be struck.</i>

*Imperative.*

1, 2, 3 buailtear mi, thu, &c.— <i>let me be struck, be thou struck,</i> <i>let him, &amp;c.</i>
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*Participle*—buailte, *struck*.

VOWEL CONJUGATION.—òl, *drink*. fàg, *leave*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Indicative.*

<i>Fut. Absolute</i>	1, 2, 3 òlaidh mi &c.	fàgaidh mi, &c.
	<i>Rel.</i> dh' òlas mi, &c.	dh' fhàgas mi, &c.
<i>Dependent</i>	1, 2, 3 òl mi, &c.	fàg mi, &c. ( <i>but chan fhàg mi, &amp;c.</i> )
<i>Past Absolute</i>	1, 2, 3 dh' òl mi, &c.	dh' fhàg mi, &c.
<i>Dependent</i>	1, 2, 3 d' òl mi, &c.	d' fhàg mi, &c.

*Subjunctive.*

<i>Absolute</i>	1 dh' òlainn	dh' fhàgainn
	2, 3 dh' òladh tu, &c	dh' fhàgadh tu, &c.
<i>Dependent</i>	1 òlainn	fàgainn
	2, 3 òladh tu, &c.	fàgadh tu ( <i>but chan fhàgainn, &amp;c.</i> )

*Imperative.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
1 òlam	òlamaid	1 fàgam	fàgamaid
2 òl	òlaibh	2 fàg	fàgaibh
3 òladh e, i	òladh iad	3 fàgadh e	fàgadh iad

*Infinitive*—òl, *drinking* ; a dh' òl, *to drink* ; ag òl, *a-drinking* ; fàgail, *leaving* ; a dh' fhàgail, *to leave* ; a' fàgail, *a-leaving*.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative.*

<i>Future</i> 1, 2, 3 òlar mi, &c.	fàgar mi, &c. (but chan fhàgar mi)
<i>Past</i> 1, 2, 3 dh'òladh mi, &c.	dh' fhàgadh mi, &c.
<i>Dependent</i> d' òladh mi, &c.	d' fhàgadh mi, &c.

*Subjunctive.*

<i>Absolute</i> 1, 2, 3 dh'òlteadh mi, thu, e	dh' fhàgteadh mi, thu, e
<i>Dependent</i> 1, 2, 3 òlteadh mi, thu, e	fàgteadh mi, thu, e (but chan fhàgteadh, &c.)
<i>Imperative</i> —1, 2, 3 òlar mi, &c.	fàgar mi, &c.
<i>Participle</i> —òlte, drunk	fàgte, left

## PERIPHRASTIC TENSES.

By the use of the verb “to be” and the inf. with prepositions (*a', ag, at, and air, after, on*), at least as complete a staff of tenses can be formed as in English.

*Indicative Active.*

Pres. Progressive : I am striking = Tha mi a' bualadh, <i>i.e.</i> , I am at striking.
„ Perfect : I have struck = Tha mi air bualadh, <i>i.e.</i> , I am after striking.
„ Perfect Continuous : I have been striking = Tha mi air bhith a' bualadh, <i>i.e.</i> , I am after being striking.
Fut. Indefinite : I shall strike = Buailidh mi.
„ Progressive : I shall be striking = Bithidh mi a' bualadh.
„ Perfect : I shall have struck = Bithidh mi air bualadh.
„ Perfect Continuous : I shall have been striking = Bithidh mi air bhith a' bualadh.
Past Indefinite : I struck = Bhual mi.
„ Progressive : I was striking = Bha mi a' bualadh.
„ Perfect : I had struck = Bha mi air bualadh.
„ Perfect Continuous : I had been striking = Bha mi air bhith a' bualadh.

### Indicative Passive.

Pres. Definite : I am struck = Tha mi buailte.

„ Progressive : I am being struck = Thàtar ga m' bhualadh.

„ Perfect : I have been struck = Tha mi air mo bhualadh.

Fut. Indefinite : I shall be struck = Buaillear mi. Bithidh mi buailte.

„ Perfect : I shall have been struck = Bithidh mi air mo bhualadh.

Past Indefinite : I was struck = Bhuaileadh mi. Bha mi buailte.

„ Perfect : I had been struck = Bha mi air mo bhualadh.

Another method of expressing the passive in Gaelic is by the use of the verb “to go”—*théid* and *chaidh*. The future in this case is *Théid mo bhualadh* (lit. “My striking shall go, *i.e.*, occur) and the past is *Chaidh mo bhualadh*.

### IRREGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.			INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE. IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE.		
		<i>Future.</i>	<i>Past.</i>				
1	<i>Beir</i>	<i>Abs.</i> beiridh <i>Rel.</i> bheireas	rug	bheirinn	beir	beirsinn	breith
2	<i>Say</i>	<i>Dept.</i> beir, bheir <i>Abs.</i> their	d' rug thubhairt	beirinn	1 abair 2 abair		ràdh
3	<i>Gie</i>	<i>Dept.</i> abair <i>Abs.</i> bheir <i>Dept.</i> toir tabhair	d' thubhairt thug d' thug	abairinn bheirinn toirinn	3 abradh 1 thugam 2 thoir	tabhairt	toirt
4	<i>Chuir</i>	<i>Abs.</i> thig <i>Dept.</i> tig	thàinig d' thainig	thiginn	thig	tighinn	teachd
5	<i>Go</i>	<i>Abs.</i> théid <i>Dept.</i> téid	chaidh deach(aidh)	rachainn	rach	dol	
6	<i>Rearc</i>	<i>Abs.</i> ruigidh <i>Rel.</i> ruigeas	ràinig, ruig	ruiginn	ruig	ruigsinn	ruigheachd
7	<i>Har</i>	<i>Dept.</i> ruig <i>Abs.</i> chuinnidh <i>Rel.</i> chluinnas	d' ràinig chuala	„ cluinninn	chuinn	cluinninn	
8	<i>Sa</i>	<i>Dept.</i> cluinn <i>Abs.</i> chì <i>Dept.</i> faic	cuala chunnaig faca	cluinninn chithinn faicinn	faic	faicinn	
9	<i>Do</i>	<i>Abs.</i> nì <i>Dept.</i> dean	rinn d' rinn	dheanainn	dean	deanainn	
10	<i>Get</i>	<i>Abs.</i> gheabh <i>Dept.</i> faigh	fhuaire d' fhuaire	gheabhainn faighinn	faigh	faighinn	faotainn
PASSIVE VOICE.							PARTICIPLE.
1	<i>Beir</i>	beirear	rugadh	bheirteadh	behear	beirte	
2	<i>Say</i>	thèirear	thuirteadh	theirteadh	abrar		
3	<i>Gie</i>	<i>Dept.</i> abrar bheirear	d' thuirteadh thugadh	abairteadh bheirteadh	thoirear	tugte	
		<i>Dept.</i> toirear	d' thugadh	toirteadh	thugar		
4	<i>Chuir</i>	thìgear	thàineas	thigteadh	thìgear		
5	<i>Go</i>	thèidear	chaidheas	rachteadh	rachar		
		<i>Dept.</i> tèidear	deachas	rachteadh			
6	<i>Rearc</i>	ruigear	ràineadh	ruigteadh	ruigear	ruigte	
7	<i>Har</i>	cluinnear	chualas	cluinnteadh	cluinn-tear	cluinn-te	
8	<i>Sa</i>	<i>Abs.</i> chithear chitear	chunnacas chunmacadh	chiteadh	faicear	faicete	
		<i>Dept.</i> faicear	facas, facadh	faicteadh	faictear		
9	<i>Do</i>	<i>Abs.</i> nithear <i>Dept.</i> deantar	rinneadh	dhèanteadh	dèantar	dèante	
10	<i>Get</i>	<i>Abs.</i> gheabhar <i>Dept.</i> faighear	fhuaradh d' fhuaradh	gheabh-teadh faighteadh	faighear	faighte	

## SEMI-AUXILIARIES.

The verbs corresponding to Eng. *may*, *must*, and *can* are *faodaidh*, *feumaidh*, *imiridh*, and *is eadar* or *fhendair*, and *is urrainn* (*domh*) ; dependent forms—*faod*, *feum*, and *urrainn*. Past tense—*dh' fhaodadh*, *dh' fheumadh*, and *b' urrainn*, with dept. forms for the first two—*faodadh* and *feumadh*, is the same as the subjunctive *dh' fhaodainn*, *dh' fheumainn*, and *b' urrainn* (*domh*). Thus—I may stand = *faodaidh mi seasamh*, where *seasamh* is the inf.

Defective verbs are *arsa*, quoth, as *ars' iad* = said they ; *theab*, had almost, *theab mi tuiteam* = I almost fell ; *feuch*, behold ! *siuthad*, proceed thou ; *tingainn*, come thou ; *trobhad*, come hither ; *thugaid*, get out !

## THE ADVERB.

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by prefixing *gu*, which has *h-* before a vowel, as, *gu math*, well ; *gu fìor*, truly ; *gu h-àrd*, highly, above.

The words *ro*, *glé*, and *fìor* qualify adjectives and denote a high degree of quality. *Cho*, with *rì* or *agus* as correlative, is equal to Eng. *as . . . as* : *cho luath rì ch*, as fast as a dog ; *cho luath agus* = as soon as. *Idir* means “ at all.”

## TIME.

<i>cheana</i> , already	<i>roimhe</i> , before
<i>fhathast</i> , fòs, yet	<i>riamh</i> , ever
<i>chaoidh</i> , ever	<i>daonnan</i> , always

Phrases :—*a nis*, now ; *an dràsta*, just now ; *a rithist*, again ; *an diugh*, to-day ; *an dé*, yesterday ; *an màireach*, to-morrow ; *an earar*, the day after to-morrow ; *an eararais*, the second day after to-morrow ; *an nochd*, to-night ; *an raoir*, last night ; *an uraidh*, last year ; *am fèasda* and *gu bràth*, for ever.

*Pronominal Adverb*: *cuin* ? when ?

PLACE.—Pronominal are *ann*, there ; *an so*, here, hither ; *an sin*, there ; *an sud*, yonder ; *a so*, &c., from here.

<i>Rest.</i>	<i>Motion to.</i>	<i>Motion from.</i>
<i>shìos</i> , below	<i>a sìos</i> , down	<i>a nìos</i> , from below
<i>shuas</i> , above	<i>a suas</i> , up	<i>a nuas</i> , from above
<i>thall</i> , over	<i>a null</i> , nunn, over	<i>a nall</i> , from over
<i>a stigh</i> , inside	<i>a steach</i> , into	
<i>a muigh</i> , outside	<i>a mach</i> , out	
<i>uthard</i> , up	<i>an àird</i> , up	
<i>a bhos</i> , on this side	<i>a bhàn</i> , down	

NEGATIVES AND VERBAL PARTICLES.—*Cha* (*chan* before a vowel), not ; *nach* asks a question negatively, *an, am*, positively.

## PREPOSITION.

The Primary Prepositions are :—

<i>aig, at</i>	<i>do, a, a dh', to</i>	<i>mu, about</i>
<i>air, on</i>	<i>eadar, between</i>	<i>rè, during</i>
<i>an, anns {</i>	<i>fo, under</i>	<i>ri, ris, to</i>
<i>ann an { in</i>	<i>gu, gus, to</i>	<i>roimh, before</i>
<i>a, as, out of</i>	<i>gun, without</i>	<i>seach, past</i>
<i>bho, o, from</i>	<i>le, leis, with</i>	<i>thar, across</i>
<i>de, of</i>	<i>mar, like</i>	<i>thun, to</i>
		<i>troimh, tre, through</i>

These take the dat. case, with the following exceptions—*eadar* and *seach*, govern the accusative, *i.e.*, the nom. case ; *gus* and *mar* similarly take the nom. of nouns definite (with the article or a genitive), as *gus a' chrìoch* ; *thar*, in some Southern dialects, *thun*, to, and *rè*, during, govern the genitive.

The most important Compound Prepositions are :—

<i>a chum, chum, for the purpose of</i>	<i>an aghaidh, against</i>
<i>a dh' ionmsaidh, to, towards</i>	<i>an ceann, at the end of, among</i>
<i>a rèir, according to</i>	<i>an coinne, to meet</i>
<i>an dèidh, after</i>	<i>mar ri, with</i>
<i>air bènlaibh, in front of</i>	<i>mu choinne, opposite</i>
<i>air cùlaibh, behind</i>	<i>mu dhéidhim, concerning</i>
<i>air fad, throughout</i>	<i>mu thimchioll, about</i>
<i>air feadh, feadh, amongst</i>	<i>mu 'n cuairt, around</i>
<i>air son, on account of</i>	<i>os cionn, above</i>
<i>am measg, among</i>	<i>o chionn, since</i>

The above preps. govern the genitive, which depends on the noun or adjective in the phrase.

## CONJUNCTION.

I. CO-ORDINATING :—

- (1) Cumulative : *agus, is, 's, and*.
- (2) Adversative : *ach, but ; gidheadh, however*.
- (3) Alternative : *no, or ; air neo, otherwise*.
- (4) Explanatory : *oir, for*.

## II. SUBORDINATING :—

## (1) Substantival :

- a.* Of Statement : *gu*, *gun* (*gum*), that ; *gur*, that (with adj., nouns and pron.) ; *nach*, that...not.
- b.* Of Interrogation : *an*, if, whether.

## (2) Adverbial :

- a.* Time and Place : *nuair* (*an nuair a*), when ; *dar*, (= *do-uair*), when ; *nu'n* or *mus*, before ; *gus an*, until ; *far an* (*am*), where.
- b.* Condition : *ma*, if ; *mur*, unless ; *na'n*, if (false supposition) ; *ged*, though (= *ciod*, with same verbal dependence).
- c.* Reason : *o'n*, since.
- d.* Comparison : *mar*, as ; *na*, than.

## EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY AND PHONETICS.

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*In the Exercises letters very faintly sounded or entirely silent are printed in italics.*

*The short, indefinite sound of ao is indicated by inverting the letters which represent it; that is, inverted a and e in the Exercises sound like o and e in the English word 'cover.'*

*Unaspirated l and n in an initial position are written double, to indicate their peculiar sound (50, 51, 56, 57). This is continued all through the Reading Lessons, as some knowledge of Gaelic or its Grammar is necessary before the reader can distinguish the aspirated and non-aspirated liquids.*

### I.

(1) bha lleógh-enn aon llà e mach e' scalg.  
 (2) bha en llà fìor bhlàth, oir bha teas mór anns e' ghréin. (3) bha e sgìth, ag-us thuìt e na 'chad-eì fo sgàil craoibh. (4) bha lluch-ag bheag e' dol seach-eì. (5) ruith i thair-is air e shròin, ag-us dhùisg i e. (6) thog e e spòg ag-us chuir e air en lluch i. (7) bha e e' dol ga 'cur gu bàs air son cho dàn-e 's e bha i. (8) bha en an-aìl sen uchd aic-ə, ag-us i air chrith. (9) ghuìdh is ghrìos i air e lleig-eìl as. (10) thuirt i nach ann d' a deòin e chuir i dreach air, nach robh innt-ə ach beoth-ech beag, llag, faoin, ag-us, nach b' fhiach da e chas e shal-ech-eìh le e fuil. (11) rinn en



lleógh-enn smèid-à gàir-à en uair v chuim-aig e  
en t-eag-ùl v bha air en lluch, agus leig e as i.

(1) A lion was out hunting one day. (2) The day was very warm, for there was great heat in the sun. (3) He was tired, and fell asleep under the shadow of a tree. (4) A little mouse was passing. (5) She ran across his nose and awakened him. (6) He lifted up his paw and clapped it on the mouse. (7) He was about to kill her for her boldness. (8) She was breathless and quaking. (9) She pleaded with him, and implored him to let her off. (10) She said that she had no wish to annoy him, that she was only a little, weak, trifling creature, and that it would be unworthy of him to soil his foot with her blood. (11) The lion smiled when he saw how frightened the mouse was, and let her off.

## II.

(1) en ceann ùin-à ghoir-id en déidh so, aon là  
v bha en lleógh-enn v' sealg, chaidh v' ghlac-ùdh  
ann en rib-à. (2) en uair v dh' fhaiz-ich e nach  
robh dol as aig-à, thòis-ich e air ràn-aich cho  
cruaidh 's gun do dhùisg nò cnuic leis en fhuaim.  
(3) chual en lluch-ag e. (4) dh' aithn-ich i v  
ghuth, ag-us ruith i gu llueth far en robh e. (5)  
bha e en sin v' cur nò car dheth, ag-us gun  
fhios aig-à dé a dhèan-ùdh e. (6) ann en tiot-e  
thòis-ich en lluch air en llion v chreim far en robh  
en t-sneim ceang-aill-tà, ag-us cha b' fhad-v gus  
en do ghearr i troimh-à e, ag-us leig i rìgh uaibh-  
reech nò coill-à fa-sgaoil.

(1) A short time after this, one day as the lion was hunting, he was caught in a snare. (2) When he felt that there was no way of escape, he began to roar so loudly that the hills rang with the sound. (3) The mouse heard him. (4) She knew his voice, and ran quickly where he was. (5) There he was tumbling and not knowing what to do. (6) In a moment she began to gnaw the net, where the knot was tied, and she was not long in cutting it through, and setting the proud king of the forest at liberty.

## III.

- 1 Gach uil-ə shluègh air thal-umh thà,  
 Seinn-ibh le iol-èch àrd do Dhia ;  
 Le h-aoibh-ness dean-aibh seirbh-is dhà,  
 'S le binn-cheol àrd-aich-ibh en Triath.
- 2 Tuig-ibh gur Dia Ie-hó-bha treun,  
 'S e mhàin e chruth-aich sinn 's e dhealbh ;  
 Mer shluègh 's mer chaoir-ich fòs dha fhéin,  
 Is lleis-sen sinn gu lléir mer shealbh.
- 3 Le buidh-èch-es na 'làth'r e steach,  
 Na 'gheat-aidh àill-idh thig-ibh dlùth ;  
 Tog-aibh en cùirt-een nnaomh' e theach  
 D' a ainm-sen mol-èdh àrd is clù.
- 4 Oir tha en Tigh-een math gu fìor ;  
 Gu bràth cha dìob-air tròc-air Dhé ;  
 Bidh 'fhàir-inn maìr-eenn-èch gu sìor,  
 Gun chaoch-ladh, buan, o ré gu ré.

1 All people that on earth do dwell,  
 Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice ;  
 Him serve with mirth, his praise forth  
 Come ye before him and rejoice. [tell,

3 O enter then his gates with praise,  
 Approach with joy his courts unto ;  
 Praise, laud, and bless his name always,  
 For it is seemly so to do.

2 Know that the Lord is God indeed ;  
 Without our aid he did us make ;  
 We are his flock, he doth us feed,  
 And for his sheep he doth us take.

4 Forwhy the Lord our God is good ;  
 His mercy is for ever sure ;  
 His truth at all times firmly stood,  
 And shall from age to age endure.

## IV.

(1) Ar n-Athair e ta air Nnèamh : (2) gun nnaomh-aich-eer d' ainm. (3) Thig-eudh do rìogh-èchd. (4) Dèan-er do thoil air en Tal-umh mer a

nith-ea air Nnèamh. (5) *Thoir dhuinn an dìugh*  
*ar n-ar-an llàith-eil.* (6) *Ag-us maith dhuinn*  
*ar fiach-eu mer e mhaith-ees sinn-a d' ar lluchd-*  
*fiach.* (7) *Ag-us na lleig em buair-eudh sinn ;*  
 (8) *ach saor sinn o olc.* (9) *Oir is leat-se en*  
*rìogh-eudh, ag-us en cumh-eudh, ag-us e' ghlòir,*  
*gu sìor-ruidh. A-men.*

(1) Our Father which art in Heaven : (2) hallowed be thy Name. (3) Thy kingdom come. (4) Thy will be done in Earth as it is in Heaven. (5) Give us this day our daily bread. (6) And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. (7) And lead us not into temptation ; (8) but deliver us from evil. (9) For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

## V.

1 Nis tha 'n geamh-redh air gach taobh,  
     'S mà-dur teann fo 'n reoth-edh chruaidh ;  
     'S fuar-aidh, llóm, gach llus is craobh,  
     'S gach sìon aog-naidh mer en uaigh.

2 Chan 'eil e ach mer en dé  
     Bho 'n e rìogh-aich samh-redh uain',  
     Bho 'n e chruinn-ich-eudh em fèar,  
     'S o 'n e chrìoch-naich-eudh e' bhuaìn.

3 Llàith-eu grian-ech dh' im-ich uainn ;  
     So mer theid ar bliadh-naidh as,  
     Aon air sàrl-teu aoìn, gu buan,  
     'S iad na 's llauidh' na chéil-a bras.

4 Tha ar beath-e breòit-a, gearr ;  
     'S faìsg en geamh-redh is en t-eug ;  
     'S mer en duill-eag, searg-t' air llàr,  
     Tuit-idh sinn-a bhàrr nen gèug.

5 Ach nì 'n tal-umh dùsg-eòdh suas ;  
 Till-idh rith-ist dreach nem flùr,  
 'S éir-idh nna-dur as an uaigh,  
 Beò le beath-e ghlòr mhoir, àir.

6 'S do nù nnaoinb, an déidh an fòis,  
 Thig àm-dùsg-aidh aoibh-neach, mór,  
 'S gheabh ar feòil an dòch-as clos,  
 Gu ruig earr-each buan nù Glòir'.

1 Winter reigneth o'er the land,  
 Freezing with its icy breath ;  
 Dead and bare the tall trees stand ;  
 All is chill and drear as death.

2 Yet it seemeth but a day  
 Since the summer flowers were here,  
 Since they stacked the balny hay,  
 Since they reaped the golden ear.

3 Sunny days are past and gone :  
 So the years go, speeding fast,  
 Onward ever, each new one  
 Swifter speeding than the last.

4 Life is waning ; life is brief ;  
 Death, like winter, standeth nigh ;  
 Each one, like the falling leaf,  
 Soon shall fade, and fall, and die.

5 But the sleeping earth shall wake.  
 New-born flowers shall burst in  
 bloom,  
 And all nature, rising, break,  
 Glorious from its wintry tomb.

6 So the saints from slumber blest,  
 Rising, shall awake and sing ;  
 And our flesh in hope shall rest  
 Till there breaks the endless spring.

# READING LESSONS.

## LESSON I.

CALUM SEOLADAIR.

MALCOLM SAILOR.

(1) Bha seòladair òg aon uair air turas, là goirid  
Was a-sailor young one time on a-journey, a-day short  
geamlhraidh, eadar dà bhaile-puirt a bha astar fada o chéile.  
of-winter, between two towns-of-seaport that were a-distance long from other.\*

(2) Bha an là fuar, fiadhaich—gaoth mhór agus sneachd agus  
Was the day cold, stormy — a-wind great and snow and  
uisge trom ann. (3) Cha robh e eòlach air an rathad; bha  
ruin heavy there. Not was he acquainted on the way; was

an oidhche a' llaighe air gu bras, agus gun fhios aige  
the night a-lying on-him quickly, and without ken at-him  
c' àit an cuireadh e seachad i. (4) Mu dheireadh, an uair  
what place that should-put he past it. About end, the time

nach robh fhios aige dé a dhèanadh e, chunnaig e llèus  
that-not was ken at-him what that should-do he, saw he a-gleam  
beag soluis; ghabh e misneach, luathaich e a cheum, agus an  
little of-light; took he courage, quickened he his step, and in  
ùine ghoirid ràinig e tigh tuathanaich aig taobh an rathaid.  
a-time short reached he(the) house of-a-farmer at(the) side of-the road.

(5) Bhuail e aig an doras, agus ann an tiota dh' fhosgail  
Struck he at the door, and in a-moment opened  
bean-an-tighe e.

(the) woman-of-the-house it.

(6) "Am bi sibh cho math," ars' esan, "agus gun  
? Will-be you so good," queth he, "and that  
toir sibh dhomh cead suidhe aig an teine gu madainn?  
will-give you to-me leave to sit at the fire till morning?

(7) Tha mi fliuch, sgìth, agus chan urrainn domh mo rathad a  
Am I wet, tired, and not(is) ability to-me my way to  
dheanamh anns an dorchas."  
make in the dark."

\* *chéile*, literally 'mate' or 'fellow.'

(8) "Thig a stigh, a dhuine bhoich<sup>d</sup>," thuirt ise;  
 "Come in-the-house, man poor," said she,  
 "cha teid thu na 's fhaide an nochd. (9) Bochd agus mar thà  
 "not shalt-go thou what-is-farther to - night. Poor and as are  
 sinn, m' sinn dòigh air biadh, agus deoch, agus lleaba dhuit."  
 we, will-make we a-way on food and drink, and a-bed to-you."

(10) An uair a chaidh e stigh, fhuair e faillte a cheart  
 The time that went he in-the-house, got he a-welcome just  
 cho càirdeil o fhear-an-tighe; agus dh' éirich a' chlann bheag  
 as friendly from (the) man-of-the-house; and got-up the children little  
 gu modhail, agus thug iad àite dha a chòir an teine. (11)  
 respectfully, and gave they a-place to-him near of-the fire.

Thug am boireannach cneasda aodach agus brògan tioram da,  
 Gave the woman kind clothes and shoes dry to-him,  
 agus cha robh i fada a' cur àird air aran, is ìm, is càise,  
 and not was she long putting readiness on bread, and butter, and cheese.  
 agus bainne blàth na buaile, do 'n t-seòladair. (12) Chuir e  
 and milk warm of-the fold, to the sailor. Put him

fhéin agus an teaghlach grinn seachad an oidhche gu seasgair,  
 self and the family excellent past the night comfortably,  
 cridheil; agus an uair a dh' iarr an tuathanach beannachd an  
 heartily; and the time that asked the farmer (the) blessing of-the

Ti-is-Airde air a' chuideachd, ghuidh e cadal math do 'n  
 One-(that)-is-Highest on the company, wished he a-sleep good to the  
 choigreach, agus chaidh iad uile a laighe. (13) Chaidil an  
 stranger, and went they all to lie-down. Slept the

seòladair gu trom gus an cual' e am buachaille a' freasdal do 'n  
 sailor heavily till that heard he the cow-herd attending to the  
 chrodh aig beul an llà. (14) An uair a dh' éirich e bha  
 cattle at (the) mouth-of-the day. The time that got-up he was

am biadh-maidne air a' bhòrd, deas, glan, agus aoibh air gach  
 the food-of-morning on the table, ready, clean, and cheer on every  
 aghaidh ris. (15) Dh' ith e a leòir mhór, agus an sin thog e  
 face to-him. Ate he his plenty great, and then lifted he

air gu falbh.  
 on-him to go-away.

(16) "Chan urrainn domh," thuirt esan, "diòladh aig an  
 "Not (is) ability to-me," said he, "to recompense at the  
 àm so air son 'ur coibhneis; ach cha dì-chuimhnich mi  
 time this on account of-your kindness; but not shall-forget I  
 gu bràth e; agus co aige tha fios nach cuir am Freasdal  
 till judgment it; and who at-him is ken that-not will-pnt the Providence  
 am chomas, llà-eigin, rud is fheàrr na buidheachas a  
 in-my power, a-day-some, a-thing (that) is better than thanks to

*chòir*, lit. 'right.' Being a noun, it takes the genitive after it.

thairgseadh dhùibh? (17) Chan 'eil agam dùibh an dràst ach  
offer to-you? Not is at-me to-you in meantime but

mo mhìle beannachd. (18) Slàn leibh!"  
my thousand of-blessings. Well with-you!"

(19) "Mar sin leat-sa, agus soirbheachadh math dhuit," ars'  
"Like that with-thee, and success good to-thee," said

an tuathanach.

the farmer.

(20) "D' fhaicinn slàn;" ars' a' bhean; "ach mu 'n  
"Thy seeing well!" quoth the woman; "but ere

dealaich sinn, innis dhuinn c' ainm a th' ort."  
will-part we, tell to-us what name that is on-thee."

(21) "Fòghnaidh 'Cahum Seòladair' mar ainm domh gus  
"Will-suffice 'Malcolm (the) Sailor' as a-name to-me till

an till mi a rithist."

that shall-return I again."

(22) Dh' fhàisg e làmh gach aoin diùbh gu teann;  
Wrung he (the) hand of-every one of-them tightly;

thog e air, agus cha d' fhairich e an ùine a' dol thairis gus,  
lifted he on-him, and not felt he the time going over till,

mu mheadhon llà, an do ràinig e am baile-puirt, far an  
about (the) middle-of-day, that reached he the town-of-seaport, where that

do ghabh e air luing a bha gu seòladh do na h-Innsean-  
took he on a-ship that was to sail to the Indies-

an-Ear.

in-East.

#### MALCOLM THE SAILOR.

(1) Once upon a time a young sailor was travelling, on a short winter day, between two seaport towns, which lay a long distance from each other. (2) The day was cold and stormy, and there was a high wind, and snow, and heavy rain. (3) He did not know the way; the night was fast falling upon him, and he knew not where to spend it. (4) At last, when he knew not what to do, he saw a little gleam of light; he took courage, quickened his step, and in a short time he came to a farmer's house at the side of the road. (5) He knocked at the door, which was instantly opened by the goodwife. (6) "Will you be so kind," he said, "as to allow me to sit at the fireside till morning?" (7) I am wet and tired, and I cannot make my way in the dark." (8) "Come in, poor man," she answered; you shall go no farther to-night. (9) Poor as we are, we will make shift to give you food and drink, and a bed." (10) When he went in he had the same hearty welcome from the goodman; and the little children respectfully got up and made room for him beside the fire. (11) The worthy woman gave him dry clothes and shoes, and she was not long in preparing bread and butter and cheese, and warm milk from the fold, for the sailor. (12) He and the kind family passed the evening comfortably and heartily; and after the farmer had asked the blessing of God on the company, he wished the stranger a sound sleep, and they all went to bed. (13) The sailor slept soundly till he heard the cowherd attending to the cattle at break of day. (14) When he got up, breakfast was trim and ready on the table, and there was welcome on every face. (15) He ate heartily, and afterwards prepared to leave. (16) "I am not able," he said, "to repay you at this time for your kindness, but I shall never forget it; and who knows but Providence may some day put it my power to offer you something better than thanks?" (17) For the present I have nothing for you but my blessing. (18) Farewell." (19) "Farewell, and good luck to you," said the farmer. (20) "Safe return to you," said the woman; "but ere we part, tell us your name." (21) "'Malcolm the Sailor' will do till I come back again." He shook hands with them all warmly; set off, and did not feel the time long till, about mid-day, he arrived at his port, where he joined a ship which was about to sail for the East Indies.

## LESSON II.

CALUM SEOLADAIR.—*Continued.*MALCOLM SAILOR.—*Continued.*

(1) Bha an llong còrr agus trì bliadhna air a cuairt;  
 Was the ship more and three years on her circuit;  
 agus bha companach do Chalum ag ràdh nach deachaidh  
 and was a-companion to Malcolm saying that-not went  
 llà seachad fad na h-ùine sin, anns nach d' thug Calum  
 a-day past (the)length of-the time that, in which-not gave Malcolm  
 iomradh air a' choibhneas a fhuair e ann an tigh  
 mention on the kindness which had-received he in (the)house  
 an tuathanaich.  
 of-the farmer.

(2) Cho luath agus a thàinig an llong gu caladh an déidh  
 So soon and that came the ship to haven, after  
 dhi tilleadh do 'n dùthaich so, thug Calum a charaid  
 to-her returning to the country this, brought Malcolm his friend  
 leis, agus ghabh e carbad chum an greasad a dh' ionnsaidh  
 with him, and took he a-carriage to their hurrying to  
 an tìghe anns an domheall e a leithid de shuairceas. (3) An  
 of-the house in which enjoyed he its like of hospitality. The  
 uair a ràinig iad dlùth do 'n tigh, chunnaig Calum nach  
 time that reached they near to the house, saw Malcolm that-not  
 robh cùisean idir mar dh' fhàg e iad. (4) Bha bean-  
 were matters at-all as (had) left he them. Was (the) woman-  
 an-tìghe a nis na 'bantraich, agus a clann na 'n dilleachdain.  
 of-the-house now in her widow, and her children in their orphans.

(5) Chan e mhàin sin, ach aig a' cheart àm sin, bha na  
 Not (is) it alone that, but at the right time that, were the  
 maoir a' cur a cuid a'n t-saoghal a mach air a' chnoc, gu  
 officers putting her share of-the world out on the hill to  
 bhith air an reic, a dhìoladh fhiachan anns an robh i air  
 be on their selling, to (the)paying of-debts in which was she on  
 tuiteam. (6) Bha àireamh bheag shluaigh na 'n seasamh thall  
 falling. Were a-number small of-people in their standing yond  
 's a bhos, le cridheachan goirt, a' feitheamh gus an tòisicheadh  
 and hither, with hearts sore, a-waiting till that should-begin  
 an reic.  
 the selling.

(7) Leum Calum a stigh dìreach mar bha am maor  
 Jumped Malcolm in-the-house straight as was the officer  
 a' dol a thogail leis na creathlach anns an robh an leanabh  
 going to lifting with-him of-the cradle in which was the child  
 \* ionnsaidh, lit. 'attack' or 'contact.' Being a noun, it takes the genitive after



a b' òige na 'chadal; agus a mhàthair bhoichd na  
 that was youngest in his-sleep; and his mother poor in  
 'suidhe r' a thaobh a' sileadh nan dèur.  
 her-sitting to his side shedding of-the tears.

(8) "Dé is ciall da so?" dh' fheòraich e de 'n mhaor.  
 "What is meaning to this?" asked he of the officer.

(9) "Tha," fhreagair esan, "an àirneis r' a reic air son  
 "Is," answered he, "the furniture to its selling on account  
 fiachan a' bhoireannaich so."  
 of (the)-debts of-the woman this."

(10) "Air d' athais, a dhuine gun tròcair, gun iochd,"  
 "On thy leisure, man without mercy, without pity,"  
 arsa Calum, agus e a' dùnadh a dhuirn; "cuir llàmh air  
 quoth Malcolm, and he closing of-his fist; "put a-hand on  
 slait de 'n chreathaill sin, agus chan fhàg mi bior slàn  
 a-withe of the cradle that, and not will-leave I a-stick whole  
 ann am fiodhrach-tarsaing do chuirp!"  
 in (the)timbers of-thy body!"

(11) Spìon e an sin a mach a sporan, anns an robh  
 Pulled he then out his purse, in which were  
 aige tuarasdal thrì bliadhna, ann am buinn òir.  
 at-him (the) wages of-three years, in coins of gold.

(12) "So," arsa esan; "pàidh thu fhéin as a sin, agus  
 "Here," quoth he; "pay thee self out-of that, and  
 cuir a stigh a h-uile ball de dh'àirneis na mnà còire  
 put in-the-house every limb of (the) furniture of-the woman good  
 far an d' fhuair thu iad."  
 where that foundest thou them."

(13) Thionndaidh e an sin a chur fàilte air a'  
 Turned he then to put salutation on the  
 bhoireannach bhoichd, agus i na 'seasamh làn ìoghnaidh,  
 woman poor, and she in her standing full of-wonder,  
 agus a cridhe an impis sgàineadh le taingealachd.  
 and her heart like-to bursting with thankfulness.

(14) Cha robh an dà sheòladair ach glé ghoirid a' cur  
 Not were the two sailors but rather short putting  
 an tighe an òrdugh, agus chuir iad thairis an là gu cridheil,  
 of-the house in order, and put they over the day heartily,  
 sunndach, gus an d' thàinig am feasgar, agus am b' fheudar  
 merrily, till that came the evening, and that was necessary  
 dhoibh falbh.  
 to-them to-go-away.

(15) Cha robh bliadhna uaith sin, gus an robh balachain  
 Not was a-year since that, till that were (the) boys  
 an tuathanaich comasach air àite an athar a ghabhail,  
 of-the farmer competent on (the) place of-their father to take,

nach do chuir Calum Seòladair suim airgid a dh'ionnsaidh  
 that-not did send Malcolm (the) Sailor a-sum of-money to  
 na bantraich, cho math ri goireasan feumail eile, agus  
 of-the widow, as well to handy-things useful other, and  
 gnothaichean nneònach a bheireadh e a nall as na h-Innsean  
 things curious which would-bring he over out-of the Indies  
 di fhéin agus do 'n chloinn. (16) Shoirbhich leò  
 to-her self and to the children. Prospered with-them  
 gu ciatach riamh tuilleadh; agus mur do shiubhail iad uaith  
 admirably ever more; and if-not have-departed they since  
 sin tha iad beò fhathast.  
 that are they alive still.

#### MALCOLM THE SAILOR—Continued.

(1) The ship was over three years on the voyage; and a companion of Malcolm's used to tell that not a day passed during that time in which Malcolm did not speak about the kindness which he had received in the house of the farmer. (2) So soon as the ship returned to port after coming back to this country, Malcolm took his friend with him, and hired a carriage to hurry him to the house where he had found such kindness. (3) As they approached the house, Malcolm could see that matters were not at all as he had left them. (4) The woman was now a widow, and her children orphans. (5) Not only so, but at that moment the officers were putting her earthly all out upon the hill, to be sold to pay certain debts into which she had fallen. (6) Small clusters of people stood here and there, with heavy hearts, waiting till the auction should begin. (7) Malcolm rushed in just as the officer was about to lift the cradle, in which the youngest child lay sleeping; with his poor mother sitting beside him weeping bitterly. (8) "What does all this mean?" he asked of the officer. (9) "The furniture," he answered, "is about to be sold to pay this woman's debts." (10) "Avast, you heartless, pitiless man," said Malcolm, closing his fist; "if you lay a hand on a withe of that cradle, I will break all the timbers in your body!" (11) He then pulled out his purse, in which he had three years' wages in gold. (12) "Here," said he, "pay yourself out of that, and put back every stick of the dear woman's furniture where you found it." Then he turned to salute the poor woman, who stood full of wonder, and her heart like to burst with gratitude. (14) The two sailors were not long in putting the house in order, and they spent the day heartily and cheerfully till evening, when they had to leave. (15) There was not a year from that time, till the farmer's boys were able to take their father's place, that Malcolm the Sailor did not send a sum of money to the widow as well as other useful articles, and curious things which he used to bring home from the Indies for herself and the children. (16) Everything prospered well with them ever after that; and if they have not died since, they are still alive.

### LESSON III.

#### AM MAC STRODHAIL.

#### THE SON PRODIGAL.

(1) Bha aig duine àraidh dithis mhac. (2) Agus thuirt am  
 Was at a-man certain twain of-sons. And said the  
 mac a b' òige dhiùbh r' a athair, Athair, thoir dhòmhsa  
 son that was younger of-them to his father, Father, give to-me  
 a' chuid-roinn a thig orm de d' mhaoin. (3) Agus roinn  
 the portion-share that will-come on-me of thy substance. And divided  
 e eatorra a bheathachadh. (4) Agus an déidh\* beagain de  
 he between-them his living. And after of-a-few of

\* *déidh*, after. Being a noun, it takes a genitive after it.

làithean chruinnich am mac a b' òige a chuid uile,  
 days gathered the son that was younger his portion all,  
 agus ghabh e a thuras do dhùthaich fad air astar, agus  
 and took he his journey to a country far on distance, and  
 an sin chaith e a mhaoin le beatha struidheasaich. (5) Agus  
 there wasted he his substance with a-life wasteful. And

an uair a chaith e a chuid uile, dh' éirich gorta ro mhór  
 the time that had-wasted he his portion all, arose a-famine very great  
 san tìr sin; agus thòisich e ri bhith ann an uireasbhuidh.  
 in-the land that; and began he to be in want.

(6) Agus chaidh e agus cheangail e e fhéin ri aon de shaor-  
 And went he and bound he him self to one of (the) free-  
 dhaoine na dùthcha sin; agus chuir e d' a fhearann e, a  
 men of-the country that; and sent he to his land him, to  
 bhiadhadh mhuc. (7) Agus bu mhiann leis a bhrù a lionadh  
 (the) feeding of-swine. And was desire with-him his belly to fill

de na plaosgan a bha na mucan ag itheadh; ach cha d'thug  
 of the husks which were the swine a-eating; but not gave  
 neach air bith dha. (8) Agus an uair a thainig e d' a ionnsaidh  
 a-person on being-to-him. And the time that came he to him

fhéin, thuirt e, Cia lìon de luchd-tuairasdail m' athar-sa aig a  
 self, said he, How many of folk - of - wages of-my father at whom  
 bheil aran gu lleòir agus r' a sheachnadh, an uair a tha mise  
 is bread to plenty and to its sparing, the time that am I  
 a' bàsachadh le gorta. (9) Eiridh mi agus theid mi  
 a-dying with want. Will-arise I and will-go I

dh' ionnsaidh m' athar, agus their mi ris, Athair, pheacaich  
 to of-my father, and will-say I to-him, Father, (have) sinned  
 mi an aghaidh fhlaithheanais agus ad làthair-sa; agus chan  
 I in (the) face of-heaven and in-the presence; and not (am)  
 airidh mi tuilleadh gun goirteadh do mhac-sa dhìom; dean  
 worthy I more that should-be-called thy son of-me; make  
 mi mar aon de d' luchd-tuairasdail. (10) Agus dh' éirich  
 me as one of thy folk - of - wages. And arose

e agus chaidh e dh' ionnsaidh 'athar. (11) Ach air dha bhith  
 he and went he to of-his-father. But on to-him being  
 fhathast fad uaith, chunnaig 'athair e, agus ghabh e truas  
 yet far from-him, saw his father him, and took he pity  
 dheth, agus ruith e, agus thuit e air a mhuineal, agus phòg e  
 of-him, and ran he, and fell he on his neck, and kissed he

e. (12) Agus thuirt am mac ris, Athair, pheacaich mi an  
 him. And said the son to-him, Father, (have) sinned I in  
 aghaidh fhlaithheanais agus ad làthair-sa, agus chan airidh  
 (the) face of - heaven and in-thy presence, and not (am) worthy  
 mi tuilleadh gun goirteadh do mhac dhìom. (13) Ach  
 I more that should-be-called thy son of-me. But

thuir an t-athair r' a sheirbhisich, Thugaibh a mach a'  
 said the father to his servants, Bring out the  
 chulaidh is fheàrr agus cuiribh uime i; agus cuiribh fàinne  
 snit (that) is best and put about-him it; and put a-ring  
 air a làimh agus brògan air a chasan. (14) Agus thugaibh  
 on his hand and shoes on his feet. And bring  
 an so an llaogh biadhtha agus marbhaibh e; agus itheamaid agus  
 here the calf fed and kill it; and eat-we and  
 bìomaid subhach; oir bha mo mhac so marbh, agus tha e beò  
 be-we merry; for was my son this dead, and is he alive  
 a rìs; bha e caillte agus fhuaradh e. (15) Agus thòisich iad  
 again; was he lost and has-been-found he. And began they  
 air a bhith subhach.  
 on to be merry.

(16) A nis bha a mhac a bu shine 'mach san fhearann;  
 Now was his son that was older out in-the land;  
 agus an uair a thàinig e agus a thàr e am fagus do 'n tigh,  
 and the time that came he and that drew he near to the house,  
 chual e an ceòl agus an damhsadh. (17) Agus ghairm e  
 heard he the music and the dancing. And called he  
 d'a ionnsaidh aon de na h-òglaich, agus dh' fhiosraich e ciod a  
 to him one of the men-servants, and inquired he what that  
 bu chiall do na nithean sin. (18) Agus thuir esan ris,  
 was (the) meaning to the things those. And said he to-him,  
 Thàinig do bhràthair; agus mharbh d' athair an llaogh  
 Has-come thy brother; and has-killed thy father the calf  
 biadhtha, a chionn gun d' fhuair e rìs slàn, fallain, e. (19)  
 fed, to the-end that found he again whole, sound, him.  
 Agus ghabh esan fearg, agus cha b' àill leis dol a stigh; air  
 And took he wrath, and not was will with-him to-go in-the-house; on  
 an aobhar sin thàinig 'athair a mach agus chuir e iompaidh  
 the cause that came his-father out and put he persuasion  
 air. (20) Ach fhreagair esan agus thuir e r' a athair, Fèuch  
 on-him. But answered he and said he to his father, Behold  
 tha mise a' deanamh seirbhis dhuit an uiread so a  
 am I a- doing service to-thee the amount this of  
 bhliadhnaichean, agus uair air bith cha do bhris mi d' àithne,  
 years, and time on being not broke I thy command,  
 gidheadh cha d' thug thu meann riamh dhomh, chum gum  
 yet not gavest thou a-kid ever to-me, to that  
 bithinn subhach maille ri m' chàirdean. (21) Ach an uair a  
 should-I-be merry with my friends. But the time that  
 thàinig do mhac so, a dh' ith suas do bheathachadh maille ri  
 came thy son this, who has-eaten up thy living with  
 strìopaichean, mharbh thu an llaogh biadhtha dha. (22) Agus  
 harlots, hast-killed thou the calf fed to-him. And

thuir e ris, A mhic, tha thusa a ghnàth maille rium, agus na  
 said he to-him, Son, art thou of custom with-me, and the  
 h-uile nithean is lleamsa is leatsa iad. (23) Bu chòir dhuinn  
 all things (that) are with-me are with thee they. It was right to-us  
 a bhith subhach, agus aoibhneach; oir bha do bhràthair so  
 to be merry, and joyful; for was thy brother this  
 marbh, agus tha e beò a ris; agus bha e caillte agus  
 dead and is he alive again; and was he lost and  
 fhuaradh e.  
 has-been-found he.

#### THE PRODIGAL SON.

(1) A certain man had two sons. (2) And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. (3) And he divided unto them his living. (4) And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. (5) And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want. (6) And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. (7) And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him. (8) And when he came to himself he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! (9) I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee; and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants. (10) And he arose and came to his father. (11) But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion and ran, and fell on his neck and kissed him. (12) And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. (13) But the Father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet. (14) And bring hither the fatted calf and kill it, and let us eat and be merry; for this my son was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found. (15) And they began to be merry. (16) Now his elder son was in the field; and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard music and dancing. (17) And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant. (18) And he said unto him, Thy brother is come; and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him safe and sound. (19) And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore came his father out and entreated him. (20) And he, answering, said to his father, Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment; and yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends. (21) But as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf. (22) And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine. (23) It was meet that we should make merry and be glad; for this thy brother was dead and is alive again; and was lost and is found.

#### LESSON IV.

##### AN GREASAICHE AGUS NA DAOINE-SITH.

(1) Bha ann roimhe so grèasaiche, agus bha e na 'dhuine fìrinneach, ceart.

(2) Bha e a' saothreachadh gu goirt, ach an déidh a h-uile rud a bha ann, cha b' urrainn da a chosnadh na chumadh beò e.

(3) Mu dheireadh chaill e a chuid a'n t-saoghal, ach uiread leathraich agus a dheanadh aon phaidhir bhròg.

(4) Anns an fheasgar gheàrr e a mach an lleathar, a' cur roimhe éirigh moch anns a' mhadainn a dhèanamh nam bròg.

(5) Bha inntinn ghlan agus cridhe sunndach aige am measg gach cruaidh-chàs a thainig air; chaidh e a laighe ann an sìth, dh' fhàg e 'uile chùram air Dia, agus thuit e na 'chadal.

(6) Anns a' mhadainn bha e a' dol a shuidhe sìos gu 'obair; ach dé a chunnaig e?—a' phaidhir bhròg, deas, glan, na 'n llaighe air a' bhòrd-oibre!

(7) Is gann a b' urrainn do 'n duine bochd a shùilean a chreidsinn, agus cha robh fios aige dé a theireadh e.

(8) Thog e na brògan agus sheall e thairis orra gu mion, geur, ach aon ghreim mearachdach cha robh anna.

(9) Thainig ceannaiche an llà sin, agus thaitinn na brògan cho math ris 's gun do phàidh e orra gu toileach barrachd agus a b' àbhaist da.

(10) Le prìs nam bròg chaidh aig a' ghrèasaiche air uiread leathraich a cheannach agus a dh' fhóghmadh air son dà phaidhir bhròg.

(11) Anns an fheasgar gheàrr e a mach an obair, agus ghabh e mu thàmh, a' cur roimhe a bhith air bonn moch air madainn.

(12) Ach bha a shaothair air a caomhnadh dha; oir an uair a dh' èirich e anns a' mhadainn bha crìoch air an obair.

(13) Cha b' fhada gus an d' thàinig ceannaichean a phàidh gu math air son a chuid bròg; agus bha a nis aige na cheannaich lleathar cheithir paidhrichean eile.

(14) Aon uair eile gheàrr e a mach an obair trà-feasgair, agus a rìs fhuair e deas, glan, i anns a' mhadainn.

(15) Mhair so car greis a dh' ùine.

(16) Na bhiodh gearrte anns an fheasgar bhiodh e air a dheanamh na 'bhrògan aig bèul an llà.

(17) Is e a bha ann nach b' fhada gus an d' fhàs an duine còir soirbheachail, beirteach.

#### THE SHOEMAKER AND THE FAIRIES.

(1) Long time ago there lived a shoemaker, a truthful, upright man. (2) He laboured hard, but after all that, he was not able to earn as much as would keep him alive. (3) At last he lost all he possessed in the world, except as much leather as would make one pair of shoes. (4) In the evening he cut out the leather, intending to get up early in the morning to make the shoes. (5) He had a pure mind and a cheerful heart in the midst of all the straits which had come upon him; he went to bed in peace, leaving all his cares on God, and fell asleep. (6) In the morning he was about to sit down to his work; but what did he see?—the pair of shoes, neat and ready, lying on the work-bench! (7) The poor man could scarcely believe his eyes, and he did not know what to say. (8) He lifted the shoes and looked over them minutely and closely, but there was not one faulty stitch in them. (9) A purchaser came the way that day, and the shoes pleased him so well that he

willingly paid for them more than he was in the habit of doing. (10) With the price of the shoe the shoemaker was able to buy as much leather as would suffice for two pairs of shoes. (11) In the evening he cut out the work and retired to rest, intending to be on foot early in the morning. (12) But his labour was spared him; for when he got up in the morning the work was finished. (13) It was not long till purchasers came who paid well for his shoes; and now he had what purchased leather for four pairs more. (14) Once more he cut out the work at early evening, and again he found it neat and ready in the morning. (15) This continued for some time. (16) What was cut at evening was made into shoes at break of day. (17) The result was that ere long the good man became prosperous and wealthy.

## LESSON V.

### AN GREASAICHE AGUS NA DAOINE-SITH. —*Continued.*

(1) Air feasgair àraidh mu àm na Nollaige, mar bha e fhéin agus a bhean na 'n suidhe taobh an teine, a' còmhradh r' a chéile, ars' esan rithe, "Bu ghlé mhath leam fuireach air mo chois an nochd, feuch am faicinn co tha a' tighinn agus a' deanamh na h-oibre air mo shon."

(2) "Nì sinn dìreach sin fhéin, a dhuine mo ghaoil," ars' a' bhean.

(3) Dh' fhàg iad an solus llaiste agus dh' fhalaich iad iad fhéin air cùl clàraidh, ann an oisinn de 'n tigh, a dh' fhaicinn dé a thachradh.

(4) Mu mheadhon oidhche thainig dà thàcharan bheag a stigh agus gun snàthain aodaich orra.

(5) Shuidh iad sìos air bòrd-oibre a' ghrèasaiche, thog iad na bha de leathar air a ghearradh a mach, agus thòisich iad air le 'n corragan beaga, a' fuaigheal, agus a' cnapadh, agus a' bualadh, air a leithid a dhòigh 's gun robh an grèasaiche air a lìonadh le ìoghnadh, agus cha b' urrainn da a shùil a thogail diùbh.

(6) Shìn iad air an obair an sin gus an robh crìoch oirre, agus na brògan réidh, glan, air a' bhòrd.

(7) Bha so fada roimh éirigh na gréine, agus an sin thàr iad as mar an dealanach.

(8) An ath là thuirt a' bhean ris a' ghrèasaiche, "Tha na daoine-beaga an déidh ar fàgail beirteach; tha sinn gu mór na 'n comain; agus bu chòir dhuinne coibhneas air chor-eigin a dheanamh riù-san.

(9) "Tha e a' cur doilghis orm a bhith ga 'm faicinn ag iurpais mar thà iad; chan eil snàthain air an druim a chumas a mach am fuachd.

(10) "Innsidh mi dhuit dé a nì mi; nì mi lléine bheag, agus còta, agus brìgis, do gach fear aca; agus dean thusa brògan doibh."

(11) Thaitinn comhairle na mnà ris a' grèasaiche gu h-anabarrach ; agus air feasgair àraidh, an uair a bha gach nni ullamh, dh' fhàg iad na deiseachan air a' bhòrd, an àite na h-oibre a b' àbhaist doibh a ghearradh a mach ; agus an sin chaidh iad agus dh' fhalaich iad iad fhéin a dh' fhaire ciod a dheanadh na daoine-beaga.

(12) Mu mheadhon oidhche thainig iad a stigh, agus bha iad a' dol a shuidhe sìos an taice na h-oibre mar a b' àbhaist doibh ; ach an uair a chunnaig iad an t-aodach rinn iad glag gàire agus bha othail mhór orra.

(13) Chuir iad orra na deiseachan ann an tiota, agus thòisich iad air dannsadh, agus air lléum agus air gearradh shinteag an sin, gus mu dheireadh an do dhannas iad a mach air an dorus agus a nunn thar an àilein.

(14) Chan fhaca an grèasaiche gu bràth tuilleadh iad ; ach chaidh gach cùis gu math leis as a dhéidh sin, cho fada 's a bha e beò.

#### THE SHOEMAKER AND THE FAIRIES—*Continued.*

(1) One evening about Christmas time, as he and his wife sat chatting at the fireside, he said to her, "I should much like to sit up to-night and see who is coming and doing the work for me." (2) "We will just do that same, my dear man," said the wife. (3) They left the light burning and hid themselves behind a screen in a corner of the house, to see what should happen. (4) At midnight there came in two little sprites without a rag of clothes. (5) They sat down on the shoemaker's workbench, they took all the leather that was cut out, and began with their little fingers, sewing and knocking and hammering, in such a way that the shoemaker was filled with wonder, and could not take his eyes off them. (6) They lay to the work then till it was finished, and the shoes neat and ready on the bench. This was long before the sun was up, and then they made off like lightning. (8) Next day the wife said to the shoemaker, "The little men have made us wealthy ; we are much in their debt ; and we ought to do them some kindness or other. (9) It grieves me to look at them frisking about as they are ; there is not a rag on their backs to keep out the cold. (10) I will tell you what I will do : I will make a little shirt and coat, and trousers for each of them ; and you make shoes for them." (11) The wife's advice pleased the shoemaker vastly ; and one evening when everything was ready, they left the suits on the bench, instead of the work which they used to cut out, and then they went and hid themselves to watch what the little men might do. (12) About midnight they came in and were about to sit down to the work as usual ; but when they saw the clothes they broke out into a loud laugh and were in great glee. (13) They put on the suits in a twinkling, and they began to dance, and leap, and stride about, till at last they danced out at the door and away across the lawn. (14) The shoemaker never saw them again ; but everything went well with him after that, as long as he lived.

## LESSON VI.

### IAIN BEAG MAC-AINDREA.

(1) Tha e air 'aithris gun robh Iain Mac-Aindrea o chionn nnaoi-fichead bliadhna a' tàmh an Dail-na-h-Aitnich, an sgìre Ghlinn-Ceatharnaich, ann an Srath Spé. (2) Bha e na 'dhuineachan beag, suarach, na 'choltas air gach dòigh—na bu



choltaiche a bhith air fhàgail aig a' bhaile an cois nam mart agus nan llaogh na bhith a' dol leis a' chòisridh do 'n bhlàr. (3) Gidheadh na 'chom bha cridhe an llaich, air a bhrosnachadh le spiorad na gaisge; agus fear-bogha na b' ealanta an àm tarraing gu còmh-stri cha do tharraing rianh saighead ri sreing. (4) Tha gach euchd gaisgeil a rinn e air an aithris le tuilleadh ìoghnaidh an uair a bheirear fa-near cho tur neo-fhaicheil 's a bha e. (5) Tha e air a ràdh gun tilgeadh e dà-shaighid-dhéug, agus gun sàthadh e an darna h-aon ann an earball na h-aon eile. (6) Thàinig e aon là seachad air buidhinn a bha ri giùmanachd ann an Srath-h-Eireann. (7) Dh' fheòraich cuid diùbh de 'n ghille bheag am feuchadh e ris an t-saighid, agus le beagan moit dh' aontaich e. (8) Bhuail e an toiseach faisg air meadhon na targaid, ach an darna h-uair chuir e an t-saighead dìreach na meadhon. (9) Thòisich iad air ìoghnadh a ghabhail agus air a bhith ga 'mholadh; ach thuirt e riù gun deanadh iad na b' fheàrr na sin an Srath-Spé. (10) Dh' fhalbh e agus shàth e slatag sheilich ann an tom, astar math air falbh. (11) Thilg e agus sgoilt e i leis a' chiad shaighid.

(12) Bha e na 'rogha fhear-aitribh, agus cha b' ainmig leis a bhith ris an obair sin ann an Srath-h-Eireann. (13) Aig aon àm bha e ann ris a' cheart obair sin aig Fear Choileachaibh. (14) Air feadh na h-oidhche thàinig a' chrois-tàra chum an tighe. (15) B' e bha an so Ròsach Chill-reabhaig an Srath-Narann, agus e air tòir na creiche a thogadh uaith le Fear Acha-luachrach an Lloch-abar, agus e air shùrd pòsaidh. (16) Dh' fhalbh Fear Choileachaibh agus a chuideachd maille ri buidheann an Ròsaich, agus Iain Beag Mac-Aindrea mar aon de chàch. (17) Bhuail iad air an aghaidh le sùrd agus le faicill, agus an d' rainig iad a' Chrò-chlach an bràigh Srath-h-Eireann. (18) Chunnacas solus ann am bothan nan ciobair. (19) An so bha Fear Acha-luachrach agus a bhuidheann an déidh an suipeire, a' seanachas r' a chèile gun fhiamh, gun eagal. (20) Aig an àm so bha Iain Mac-Aindrea air toiseach na buidhne. (21) Shuidhich e e fhéin mu choinne dorus a' bhothain. (22) Bha an oidhche fuathasach dorcha—nni a thug fìor chothrom dhoibh-san a bha a mach, ach a bha gu tur an aghaidh chàich, a bha air an lleigeil ris le solus a' ghealbhain a bha aca anns a' bhothan. (23) An uair a dh' fhairich iad an tailmrich a bha a mach, b' ann le spiorad na gaisge a thriall gach fear chum an doruis, a thoirt coinne do luchd na tòrachd; ach cha d' ràinig a h-aon diùbh an stairsneach gun

blith air an lleagail na 'n tòrr air muin a chéile. (24) Bha llamh Iain Bhig Mhic-Aindrea bitheanta gu lleòir agus a shùil au tòir air ceannard na buidhne. (25) Air dhàsan a bhith aithnichte a thaobh 'éididh, an uair a chunnaig Iain e chuir e saighead na 'uchd a cheangail e ris a' phost a bha air a chùlaibh. (26) An uair a chunnaig Fear Choileachaibh mar rinn e—ghlaodh e mach, "Buaidh is tapadh leat, Iain Mhic-Aindrea Dhail-na-h-Aitnich!" (27) An uair a chual Iain am miodal so, aig àm cho mi-fhreagarach—air dha a thuigsinn na 'n rachadh fear sam bith as, gun tugadh e 'ainm-san do Loch-abar; nnì a dh' fhàgadh e buailteach do chunnart na 'dhéidh sin—fhreagair e Fear Choileachaibh ann am briathran nach furasda sgrìobhadh. (28) Cha d' fhuair a h-aon as de na bha stigh, ach aon ghille maol, dubh, a thug fa-near a' chùis. (29) Bhrìst esan a mach air cùl a' bhothain, agus gu truagh do dh' Iain Mac-Aindrea, thug am fear so an nnaidheachd agus 'ainm do Loch-abar mar am fear a fhuair urram na saighdearachd. (30) Agus bha a' bhuil: is gann gun d' fhuair Iain llà no oidhche sona na 'dhéidh.

#### LITTLE JOHN MACANDREW.

(1) It is said that little John Macandrew lived some hundred and eighty years ago in Dalnabhatnich, in the parish of Duthil, in Strathspey. (2) He was a little insignificant man in appearance in every way—more like being left at home about the cows and calves than following the heroes to battle. (3) He was, however, possessed of a hero's heart, inspired with the spirit of bravery; and a more skilful archer, when the time of conflict came, never pressed arrow to bowstring. (4) The many brave deeds which he did are related with all the more wonder, seeing how altogether unprepossessing he was. (5) It is said that he could shoot twelve arrows, and fix one after one of them in the end of the one before it. (6) One day he passed a party of hunters in Strathdearn. (7) One of them asked the little fellow if he would try his skill at the bow, and with some show of diffidence he consented. (8) At the first attempt he struck near the middle of the target, but at the second throw he sent the arrow direct to the centre. (9) They began to wonder and to praise him; but he told them they could do better than that in Strathspey. (10) He went and thrust a willow wand into a little mound a good distance off. (11) He sent his first arrow right through the twig.

(12) He was an excellent husbandman, and it was no rare thing with him to be thus occupied in Strathdearn. (13) At one time he was so engaged for the Laird of Kyllachy. (14) During the night the fiery-cross came to the house. (15) This was Rose of Kilravock, in Strathnairn, seeking his cattle, of which he had been plundered by the Laird of Auchluachrach, in Lochaber, who was on the eve of getting married. (16) The Laird of Kyllachy and his retainers set off with Rose's party, and Little John Macandrew among the rest. (17) They pushed on eagerly and warily till they came to Cro-clach, in the heights of Strathdearn. (18) They observed a light in the shepherds' hut. (19) Here were the Laird of Auchluachrach and his company, after supper, sitting talking to each other, and fearing nothing. (20) At this time John Macandrew was at the head of the party. (21) He took up his position opposite the door of the hut. (22) The night was very dark—a fact which gave the best advantage to those who were outside, but which was altogether against the others, who were made quite visible by the light of the fire which they had in the hut. (23) When they heard the sound of footsteps outside, they all sprang bravely to the door to meet their pursuers, but not one of them reached the threshold, for they were all shot down in a heap on the top of each other. Little John Macandrew's hand was active enough, and with his eye he watched

the leader of the party. (25) He being easily recognised by his garb, whenever John caught sight of him he sent an arrow into his breast, which transixed him to the post that stood at his back. (26) When the Laird of Kyllachy saw what he had done—perhaps to apprise Rose of what had happened—he cried out, “Victory and luck to you, John Macandrew of Dalnabruich!” (27) When John heard this compliment at such an ill-chosen moment—knowing that if one of them escaped he would carry his name to Lochaber; a fact which would expose him to danger in the future—he answered the Laird of Kyllachy in words not fit to be recorded. (28) Not one escaped of those who were within, but one black, beardless fellow, who had witnessed the fight. (29) He cut his way through the back of the hut, and unluckily for John Macandrew, he carried the news and his name to Lochaber, as the man who had won the honours of the fight. (30) And the result was that John scarcely spent a day or night in peace after it.

## LESSON VII.

Iain Beag Mac-Aindrea.—*Continued.*

(1) An uair a ràinig an sgeul so Lloch-abar, a bha cho cràidhteach do bhean-na-bainnse, cha d' fhois agus cha do thàmh i gus an do ràinig i Crò-chlach; agus tha a cor an uair a ràinig i na 's asa thuigsinn na chur an céill. (2) Tha e air a ràdh gun d' fhuair i a mhial-chu fhéin ag òl fuil Fear Acha-luachrach; agus anns ann teinn-chràdh anns an robh i, gun d' thug i an cù na 'spathaltan as a chéile.

(3) An uair a sgaoil an nnaidheachd, bha càirdean nam fear a thuit air an gluasad le cuilg bhuaireasaich. (4) Thog iad orra, dà-fhear-dheug, agus ràinig iad tigh Iain Mhic-Aindrea. (5) Bha Iain agus a bhean a stigh le chéile, agus thuig iad có a bh' aca, air ball. (6) Dh' fhoighnich na daoine de bhean-antighe am b' e so tigh Iain Mhic-Aindrea, agus c' àit an robh e fhéin. (7) Thuirt i gu misneachail gum b' e, agus nach robh e fhéin fad as. (8) Dh' iarr i orra suidhe gus an tigeadh e. (9) Cha do smuainich iad gum b' e Iain fhéin a bha na 'shuidhe taobh an teallaich; oir ged fhuair iad 'ainm 's a shloinneadh, cha d' fhuair iad a dhealbh 's a chumadh. (10) Bha a bhean a' fuineadh aig an àm, agus thilg i mìr de 'n aran air an fhear a bha na 'shuidhe taobh an teallaich; agus le bagairt choimhich dh' iarr i air dol a shealltainn nach robh an fheadail ri dolaidh sam bith; agus na 'm faiceadh e a mhaighstir, fios a thoirt dà gun robh daoim'-uaisele a' feitheamh air. (11) Dh' fhalbh e le gearan, mur nach biodh e idir toileach. (12) Chaidh ise gu seòmar far an robh am balg-shaighead, agus chuir i a mach air uinneig g'a ionnsaidh e. (13) Rè na h-ùine so cha do sguir i a chumail seanachais ris na coigrich, agus ga'm frithealadh leis a' bhiadhtachd a b' fheàrr a bh' aice. (14) Dh'irich Iain am bruthach a bha fa chomhair dorus a thighe; chuir e dà-shaighid-dheug ann an rian freagarach air an torran

làmh ris, agus ghlaodh e, fear sam bith a bha ag iarraidh Iain Mhic-Aindrea e bhith a mach. (15) B' ann an sin a bha a' chabhiag, gach fear a' bualadh a mach chum ionnsaidh a thoirt air Iain Mac-Aindrea; ach cha luaithe ràinig iad an dorus na bha saighdean Iain ga'n còmhachadh agus ga'n lleagail gu llàr. (16) Cha deachaidh am fear mu dheireadh dhiubh fada o 'n tigh an uair a thuit e, air chor 's nach deachaidh a h-aon diubh as a dh' inuseadh na nnaidheachd san tìr as an d' fhalbh iad.

(17) Na 'dhéidh so bha Iain Mac-Aindrea fo fhiamh a là 's a dh' oidhche. (18) Cha robh e sàbhailte dha a bhith oidhche na 'thigh fhéin, air chor 's gum bu dùth dha gearan air an oidhche sin a luaidh Fear Choileachaibh air 'ainm e. (19) Uime sin, bha a leaba aige ann am bàrr craoibh ann an Coille Uisge-Thuilnean, ann an ionad ris an abrar Giuthas-na-h-Uamha gus an llà an diugh. (20) Chual iad mu 'n lleaba so ann an Lloch-abar, agus bha na h-Abraich gu tric ri fhaicinn air feadh na coille sin chum a faighinn a mach. (21) Bha iad air uairibh a' tachairt air Iain fhéin; ach cha robh iad idir a' samhlachadh gum b' e bhiodh ann—nni a thug cothrom dha de 'n d' rinn e gu minig feum, air chor 's nach do leig e aon de na chunnaig e riamh air 'ais. (22) Am fear mu dheireadh a chunnaig e dhiubh, bha e air feadh na coille gun duine leis. (23) Dh' fheòraich am fear so de dh' Iain—mar gum b' ann air son nneònachais d' a fhéin—c' àit an robh an lleaba-fhalaich aig Fear Dhail-na-h-Aitnich. (24) Fhreagair Iain gum feuchadh e sin da; agus an uair a chunnaig an t-Abrach an lleaba, sheall e mu 'n cuairt car tiota bhig, agus chuir e 'aghaidh air a dhùthaich fhéin; ach cha b' fhada chaidh e an uair a thug Iain tarraing air a' bhogha a bha air a chleith fo 'bhreacan, agus leag e am fear sin mar an ceudna gun a leigeil na b' fhaide air a thurus.

(25) Chan 'eil cumntas air a liugha fear a mharbh e rè a bheatha, ach tha iomradh gur mór a chuir e gun teagamh gu dìth; agus cha d' thug duine riamh buaidh air fhéin, ged thàinig e gu bhith na 'sheann duine mu 'n do chaochail e.

#### LITTLE JOHN MACANDREW.—*Continued.*

(1) When the tidings reached Lochaber, which were so distressing to the bride, she neither staved nor rested till she reached Cro-clach; and her state when she did so is more easily understood than described. (2) It is said that she found his own hound lapping the blood of the Laird of Auchnachrach; and that in her frenzy she tore the dog asunder limb from limb.

(3) When the news spread, the friends of the slain were moved with fierce fury. (4) Twelve of them set out direct for John Macandrew's house. (5) John and his wife were both within, and at once they understood who their visitors were. (6) The men asked the goodwife if this was the house of John Macandrew, and where he was

himself. (7) She boldly answered that it was, and that he himself was not far away. (8) She bade them sit down till he should arrive. (9) They never thought that it was John himself that was sitting at the fireside; for though they had got his name and surname, they had not got his form and aspect. (10) His wife was baking at the time, and throwing a piece of bread at the wight who sat at the fire, she roughly ordered him to go and see that the cattle were in no mischief; and if he saw his master, to tell him some gentlemen were waiting for him. (11) He went away muttering as if he were not at all pleased. (12) She then went to a room where the quiver was kept, and handed it out to him at the window. (13) All the while she kept talking to the strangers and entertaining them with the best provision she had. (14) John ascended the slope which faced the door of his house; he laid twelve arrows in order on the hump beside him, and called upon any man who wanted John Macandrew, to come out. (15) In great haste each one struck out to make the attack on John Macandrew; but no sooner had they reached the door than they were met with John's arrows and felled to the ground. (16) The last of them had not gone far from the house when he fell, so that not one of them escaped to carry the news to the country from which they set forth.

(17) John Macandrew was after this in a state of anxiety night and day. (18) It was not safe for him to be a night in his own house, so that he had occasion to regret the day when the Laird of Kylbichy addressed him by name. (19) He made his bed, therefore, in the top of a tree in Dulan Wood, at a spot called the Pine of the Cave, to this day. (20) They heard of this bed in Lochaber, and Lochaber people were often seen searching the wood to try and discover it. (21) Occasionally they met John himself; but they never imagined it was he—a circumstance of which he frequently availed himself, so that he never allowed one of those whom he met to return home. (22) The last one of them he saw was in the wood alone. (23) He asked John—as if for curiosity—where was the secret lair of the Man of Dalnabhatnich. (24) John replied that he would point it out to him; and when the Lochaber man saw the bed, he looked about for a moment, and then set his face for his own country; but he had not gone far when John drew the bow which was concealed under his plaid, and shot that one also without letting him further on his way.

(25) There is no record of all he slew during his life, but it is said that the number of his victims must have been great; and no man ever gained a victory over himself, though he became an old man before he died.

## LESSON VIII.

### A' BHAN-RIGHINN ANN AM BEALACH—1842.

(1) Ged nach robh sùil ris a' Bhan-righinn gu feasgar, bha muinntir na dùthcha a' cruinneachadh o mhoch-thrath; agus mu mheadhon là bha anabarr shuaigh air an turus gu Caisteal Bhealaich; oir thilg am Morair a' phàirce mhór fosgailte air an là so, chum gun faigheadh gach aon làn a shùl de 'n Bhan-righinn agus de 'n Phrionnsa, agus de na bha a' dol air aghaidh. (2) Chan 'eil e comasach tuilleadh 's a' chòir de chliù a thoirt do 'n uasal fhlatasach so air-son a shuaireis agus a choibhneis aig an àm so. (3) Cha do dhiùltadh neach, bochd no nochd; agus cha dì-chuimhnichear sin dàsan.

(4) Beagan an déidh mheadhon là, chunnacas na Gàidheil na 'n éideadh a' cruinneachadh fo chaithream iollagach nam fichead piob, agus an cinn-fheadhna air an ceann. (5) B' ann doibh fhéin a thigeadh am féile! (6) Bha na Caimbèulaich, còrr agus còig-ciad, fo chomand oighre a' Mhorair—Tighearn òg Ghlinn-falach; agus da-rìreadh bu dreachmhor a' bhuidheann

iad. (7) Bha iad air an éideadh ann am breacan glas nan ciòbairean, le gunna-caol an fhéidh an llamh gach fir. (9) So an fheadhainn a bha ri dol air llog an fhéidh an llà-ar-namhàireach. (10) Bha iad uile na 'n gillean anabarrach eireachdail, air rogha cumadh o 'm mullach gu 'm brògan.

(11) An déidh do na Caimbeulaich a bhith an òrdugh, chualas piob. (12) Cò a bha an so ach Sir Niall Mèinn le 'thuath agus le 'chinneach, air an éideadh gu h-eireachdail ann am breacan a theaghlaich—geal is dearg—e fhéin, an llaoch flathail, air stend-each cho geal ris a' chanach—a nìac òg r' a thaobh, agus na ceatharnaich shùndach a' mèarsadh na 'n déidh. (13) Tharraing iad suas fo àrd-iolach an t-sluaigh do 'n àite a chuireadh air l leth air an son.

#### THE QUEEN AT TAYMOUTH—1842.

(1) Though the Queen was not expected till evening, the country people were gathering since early morning; and by mid-day there was a vast multitude of people on their way to Taymouth Castle; for the Marquis had this day thrown open the great park, so that every one should have a full view of the Queen and the Prince, and all that was happening. (2) It is impossible to give too much praise to this princely nobleman for his generosity and kindness at this time. (3) No one was excluded—poor or poorly clad—and this will not be forgotten to him.

(4) A little after mid-day the Highlanders were seen assembling in full costume, to the inspiring strains of bagpipes a full score, and with their chiefs at their head.

(5) And well did their uniforms become them! (6) The Campbells, over five hundred, were under the command of the Marquis's heir—the young laird of Glenfalloch; and a truly handsome body they were. (7) They were divided into five companies, with a stalwart chief ain at the head of each. (8) The light company were arrayed in grey shepherd's tartan, each one carrying a rifle. (9) This was the party who were to hunt the deer on the morrow. (10) They were all exceedingly handsome fellows, well-formed from head to foot.

(11) After the Campbells were placed in order, the sound of the pipes was heard. (12) Who should this be but Sir Neil Menzies, with his tenantry and clan, richly arrayed in the tartan of his family—white and red—he himself, the noble hero, riding a snow-white steed—his young son by his side, and his brave and hearty retainers marching behind them. (13) They drew up amid cheers at the spot selected for them.

#### LESSON IX.

##### A' BHAN-RIGHINN ANN AM BEALACH.—*Continued.*

(1) Bha seòladairean a' Mhorair a làthair cuideachd, le 'm brigisean geala agus le 'n adaichean-fairge agus cuairt òir mu 'n timchioll. (2) Bha bratach Bhraid-Albann fhéin a snàmh sa' ghaoith air mullach a' chaisteil; agus bha dithis de sheòladairean na Ban-righinn, fear air gach taobh de 'n chrann, chum a tarraing a nuas agus a' bliratach dhearg bhuadhach a chur suas na 'h-àite, cho lluath 's a thigeadh a' Bhan-righinn san t-sealladh. (3) Bha cuideachd de 'n deagh réisimeid Ghàidhcalach, Feachd Dhiùc Gordoin, maille ri marcaichean, air a'

bhlàr, agus a' h-uile nnì an òrdugh, gun smid a beul, ach gach sùil air a' chachaileith air an robh a' Bhan-rìghinn ri tighinn a steach. (4) Chiteadh am Morair e fhéin agus na flaithean àrda bha maille ris, air an ais agus air an aghaidh, le 'm boineid 's le 'm féile, a' cur gach nnì ceart, agus a' socrachadh gach cùis; agus gu dearbh chan ole a thig am féile dha fhéin, an t-nasal eireachdail, dreachmhor. (5) Tha e air a ràdh gun do chosd a bhoineid i fhein eadar trì-fichead agus ceithir-fichead pumnd Sasunnach.

(6) Chunnacas a nis an carbad Rìoghail a' tighinn. (7) Leum na marcaichean an glaic an diollaid, agus ghabh gach iolal agus uasal 'aite fhein. (8) Air l leth-uai: an déidh sè san anmoch bha i taobh a stigh na pàirc. (9) Chualas a nis iolach an t-sluaigh a fhuair a' chiad sealladh dhi. (10) Shéid an trombaid. (11) Ghlaodh am Morair le guth fearail, oscarach, "Bithibh deas, a chlanna nan Gàidheal!" (12) Shéid cóig-piobairean-deug an aon phort-fáilte. (13) Thàinig gach ad agus boineid a nuas. (14) Rèub na speuran leis an àrd-iolach. (15) Thugadh bratach Bhraid-Albann a nuas, agus chuireadh suas a' bhratach dhearg Rìoghail Bhreatannach, agus Mac-Dhùghaill Latharna na 'taice, le 'chlaidheamh rùisgte an tarraing. (16) Dh' fhosgail na gunnachan-móra an craos, agus loisg iad o gach cnoc. (17) Fhreagair mìle cnoc is glaic. (18) Ghiùlain Lloch-Tatha an fhuaim o cheàrn gu ceàrn, 's o thaobh gu taobh. (19) Chiteadh fiadh is earb, le 'n cròic-chabar, na 'n cruinn-lleum a' dìreadh ri mullach nam beann; an coileach-dubh 's a' chearc-thomain air an sgéith; na maighich 's na coineanan na 'n geathadaich; agus am buar 's an earbuill air an guailleann. (20) Bha còisir-chiùil anns gach àite; agus cha robh ach aighear, is sòlas, is greadhnachas, is pailteas air gach llàimh ann am Braid-Albann.

#### THE QUEEN AT TAYMOUTH.—Continued.

(1) The Marquis's yachtsmen were present also, with white trousers and sailor hats encircled with gold bands. (2) The Breadalbane flag floated in the breeze, on the top of the castle; and two men of the Queen's Navy stood, one on either side of the flag-pole, ready to pull down the flag and put up the famous red ensign in its place, whenever the Queen came in sight. (3) A company of the fine Highland Regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, with some horsemen, were on the ground, and everything in order; not a word was heard, and every eye was fixed upon the gate by which the Queen was to enter. (4) The Marquis himself and the noblemen who were with him, might be seen moving backward and forward, dressed in kilt and baret, setting things to rights and putting all in order; and indeed well does the kilt become that well-formed, handsome nobleman. (5) It is said that his bonnet alone cost between £60 and £80.

(6) The Royal carriage was now seen approaching. (7) The horsemen leaped into their saddles, and every one, high and low, took his appointed place. (8) At half-past six in the evening She was within the park. (9) Now was heard the





cheering of the people who had caught the first sight of Her. (10) The trumpet sounded. (11) The Marquis called out in a loud and manly tone, "Sons of the Gael, be ready." (12) Fift-en pipers struck up one strain of welcome. (13) Every head was bared. (14) The sky rent with shouts of joy. (15) The Breadalbane flag was pulled down, and up went the Royal British ensign, supported by Macdougall of Lorn, with drawn sword. (16) The big guns opened their mouths and roared from every height. (17) A thousand hills and glens re-echoed the sound. (18) Loch Tay carried the thunder from place to place, and from shore to shore. (19) Stag and roe with their branching antlers, might be seen bounding to the hill tops; black-cock and partridge were instantly on the wing; hares and rabbits went scudding off; and the sober cattle hoisted their tails and joined the general scurry. (20) Joy abounded on every side; and mirth, and pleasure, and pomp, and festivity filled Breadalbane from end to end.

## LESSON X.

### TAILLEAR DUBH NA TUAIGHE.

(1) Am measg nan còmh-strithean guineach nach b' ainneamh aig clanna Ghàidheal, is iomadh llatha fuileach agus deannal cruaidh a chuireadh air fraoch-bheanna gorma nan Garbh-chrìoch, air nach 'eil iomradh no ainm aig luchd-seanachais san linn so. (2) B' ann dìubh so a' choimne ghrubh-bhuilleach a thug na Camshronaich do Chlann-an-Tòisich aig bràigh Loch-iall.

(3) Bha Mac-an-Tòisich san àm sin ag agairt còir air fearann Mhic-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh, agus air tigh nan Camshronach a chur fo smachd. (4) Ghluais e le dà-chiad ceatharnach sgairteil, fo 'n armaibh, do n tìr Abraich. (5) Ghabh e air adhart troimh 'n dùthaich gun bhacadh, gus an do ràinig e ceann Loch-iall, far an do chaidil e fhéin agus a dhaoine. (6) Aig éirigh na gréine sa' mhadaim thog iad orra 'mach ri gual-ainn Beinn-an-t-Sneachda, gu tilleadh dhachaidh d' an tìr fhéin troimh thaobh Loch-Arcaig. (7) Cha b' fhada chaidh iad air an adhart gus am fac' iad Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh le sè-fichead gaisgeach a' tighinn na 'n còmh-dhail. (8) Thuig iad gu math nach bu chòmh-dhail chàirdeil a bha air an aire, agus dheasaich gach fear e fhéin gu bàs-ghleachd. (9) Bha cothrom a' bhruthaich aig na Camshronaich, ach bha am barrachd sluaigh air taobh nan Tòiseach. (10) Sheas Mac-an-Tòisich agus a dhaoine air llèanaig leth-bhruthaich, mu mheadhon a' mhàim, agus cridhe gach fir air mhire gu còmh-stri. (11) Mar bheum-sléibhe a' sguabadh a' gharbhlaich, bhuaill na Camshronaich g' an ionnsaidh, agus buaidh no bàs an gnùis gach seòid. (12) Léum na glas-lannan a truaillean, agus ghrad thruailleadh gorm-bhrat drùchdach a' bhlàir le fuil chraobhach nan llaoch borb. (13) Ach comharraichte os cionn gach treun-fhir,



chiteadh ursann-chatha nan Camshronach, Tàillear Dubh na Tuaighe, le thuaigh bhàs-bhuillich a' sgathadh cheann is chorp mar chuisseagan rainich. (14) Gach taobh air an tionndadh e ghearradh e bealach troimh shreathan nan nnàimhdean. (15) A dh'aindeoin cruadal nan Catanach, cha b' urrainn doibh seasamh an aghaidh cath-chuthach nan Camshronach. (16) Bhrùchd iad air an ais air gach taobh; agus ged rinn an ceannard treubhach na dh'fhacadh e, chuireadh an ruaig orra. (17) Leis a' bhruthach dh' aom iad, agus na Camshronaich air an tòir. (18) Mu 'n cuairt ceann Loch-iall ghabh iad, agus llasachadh cha d' rinn iad gus an d' ràinig iad taobh Aird-Ghobhar, far an do sheas Mac-an-Tòisich Mór air mullach cloiche, an cladach na tràghad, d' an ainm fhathast "Clach Mhic-an-Tòisich," agus thug a dhaoine an t-ath-thilleadh orra mu 'n cuairt da. (19) Thòisich iomairt nan arm as ùr. (20) Le sàthainnean troma nan cruaidh-lann dh' fhàgadh iomadh fear fearail gun llùths. (21) Bha Mac-an-Tòisich Mór, le 'chlaidheamh-dà-làimhe a' cur gu bàs gach fir a thigeadh mar astar buille dha, gus an d' thàinig an Tàillear Dubh le 'thuaigh thoirbheartaich m' a choinne. (22) Tharraing e an claidheamh-mór le 'uile neart, a los an Tàillear a sgoltadh gu 'chruachainn; ach sheachain esan an ionnsaidh, agus le buille guineach o 'thuaigh choimhich, theóma, rèub e Mac-an-Tòisich. (23) Dhòmhlaich a dhaoine mu 'n cuairt da gu 'theàrnadh o bhuillean nan nnàimhdean, gun chùram mu nì fo'n ghréin ach dìoghaltas a thoirt a mach air son fuil an Cinn-chinnidh; ach a dh'aindeoin an treuntais agus an rùin, b' éiginn doibh a rithist an ruaig a ghabhail. (24) Thog iad an ceannard air an guaillean, agus ged a bha na Camshronaich ga 'n sgath as gach taobh, ghiùlain iad e gu Bun Gharbhain, far an do chasadh an tòir cho teann orra 's nach robh dòigh air dol na b' fhaide.

#### THE BLACK TAILOR OF THE BATTLE-AXE.

(1) Among the sharp conflicts which were not infrequent among the Highland clans, there was many a bloody day and fierce encounter on the purple hills of the Wilds that are not recorded nor even mentioned by the historians of our time. (2) Of these was the hard-fought meeting between the Camerons and the Mackintoshes on the braes of Loch Eil. (3) Mackintosh was at this time claiming the right to the lands of Lochiel, and sought to put the house of Cameron under subjection. (4) With two hundred chosen champions, he set out for the Lochaber country. (5) He proceeded through the district without interruption till he reached the head of Loch Eil, where he and his men passed the night. (6) At sunrise in the morning they struck across by the shoulder of Snowben, purposing to return to their own country by the side of Loch Arkaig. (7) They had not proceeded far when they saw Lochiel with a hundred and twenty warriors coming to meet them. (8) Well they kn-w that it was to be no friendly meeting, and every man prepared himself for a death-struggle. (9) The Camerons had the advantage of occupying the high ground, but the Mackintoshes were the more numerous body. (10) Mackintosh and his m n

took their stand upon a smooth stone about the middle of the hill and every man's heart beat eager for the fray. (11) Like the avalanche that sweeps the mountain side, the Camerons rushed down upon them, and victory or death was in every face. (12) Swords leaped from scabbards, and soon the dewy green carpet under their feet was stained with the flowing heart-blood of the furious combatants. (13) But conspicuous above all the heroes might be seen the Cameron champion, the Black Tailor of the Battle-axe, with his death-dealing weapon, shearing heads and bodies like bracken stalks. (14) To whichever hand he turned he cut a gap through the ranks of the enemy. (15) Despite the firmness of the Cattan men, they could not stand against the battle-fury of the Camerons. (16) They fell back in a body on every side; and though their brave leader did his utmost, they were defeated. (17) Down the hill they retreated, with the Camerons in pursuit. (18) Round they fled by the head of Loch Kil, and never halted till they reached the side of Ardgour, where Mackintosh stood on a stone on the sea-shore, still called "Mackintosh's Stone" where his men rallied round him. (19) Once more the play of arms began. (20) The Mackintosh Chief, with his two-handed sword, cut down every man who came within reach of his blows, till the Black Tailor, with his peerless axe, stood face to face with him. (22) He drew his sword with all his might to cleave the Tailor to the haunches; but he evaded the stroke and with one fell cut of his deft hatchet he wounded Mackintosh. (23) His men closed about him to succour him from the blows of the enemy, caring for nothing under the sun but to avenge their Chief; but in spite of their determination and their strength they had to retreat a second time. (24) Lifting their leader on their shoulders, though the Camerons were mowing them down on every side, they carried him to Garvan Mouth, where the pursuit became so close that they could go no farther.

## LESSON XI.

### TAILLEAR DUBH NA TUAIGHE.—*Continued.*

(1) Thionndaidh iad an treas uair air an lluchd-tòrachd, le làn rùn seasamh no tuiteam anns an àite 's an do stad iad. (2) Thòisich an gleachd bàsmhor le ùrachadh goimh. (3) Thuit a' chuid a bu mhò de Chlann-an-Tòisich air an raon. (4) Ghlacadh Mac-an-Tòisich Mór, agus a mhac; agus am beagan a bha beò de 'n daoine, sgap iad as a chéile. (5) Ach chuir an mnàimhdean guineach romhpa nach rachadh as dhiùbh fear a dh' innseadh sgeòil. (6) Dh' fhàg iad Mac-an-Tòisich agus a mhac fo chùram nam ban, agus air toir chàich ghabh iad. (7) Shìn iad orra a mach am monadh. (8) Bha an saighdean siùbhlach a' giùlan bàis gu fear is fear, gus an do ràinig iad mullach a' mhàim. (9) Bha a' ghrian a' cromadh san iar, agus sìmh-bhrat dubharach na h-àidheche a' sgaoileadh a sgàil' iarnaiddh thar aghaidh shàmhach nan speur. (10) Bha eòin b' iuchallach an t-sléibh gu caidreach, gu amach, a' gabhail tàimh an còs nam bruach, agus ùdlaiche cabrach nam fàs-ghlac, fo thubhar na daraig aosda, a' siabadh nan cuileag o 'bhian calgach, an uair a bhrìst an ruaig a steach air Cona-ghleann. (11) Bho òg-mhadainn an llatha shamhraidh, gu ciaradh anmoch an fheasgair, fosadh cha deachaidh air sonn san strìth; ach, mu dheireadh, bha céum an treun-laoich a bu diorrasaiche

a' dol am maillead san ruaig, agus shaoil na bha beò de na Catanaich nach rachteadh na b' fhaide air an tòir. (12) Chruinnich iad còmhla a chur seachad na h-oidhche ann an glaic uaignidh, air taobh Chona-ghlinn, d' an ainm Cùil-nan-Cuileag; ach is gann a ghabh iad gu fois an uair a bha an Tàillear Dubh le buidhinn de na Camshronaich air am muin. (13) Leum gach fear air a bhonnaibh, agus spìonadh gach glas-lann a duille; ach ged nach robh llaigse air an inntinn, bha an llùths air an tréigsinn. (14) Thuit iad far an do sheas iad, fo fhaobharan fuileach an lluchd-mìoruin. (15) Cha d' fhàgadh beò de 'n dà-chiad gaisgeach a ghluais do 'n tìr Abraich, neach a bheireadh sgeul mu 'n déidhinn d' an dùth-aich fhéin.

(16) Thill Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh agus a dhaoine gu Bun Gharbhain far an d' fhàg iad Mac-an-Tòisich Mór 's a mhac. (17) Chuir iad an oidhche seachad san àite sin, agus air madainn an là-ar-na-mhàireach rinn iad deas gu dol dachaidh; ach so far an robh a' chùis-iomagain do Mhac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh. (18) Is i nnighean Mhic-an-Tòisich a bha aige mar mhnaoi; agus ma 's fìor an radh, cha b' i an t-sòbhrach i. (19) Cha chuireadh gnùis nnàmhaid fo 'n ghréin athadh air; ach bha sgàth nach bu bheag air dol dachaidh gu 'mhnaoi, an déidh a cinneadh a sgrios agus a h-athair is a bràthair a ghlacadh na 'm prìosanaich. (20) Cha b' e sin do 'n Tàillear Dhubh e; fireann no boireann bu choma dhàsan cò dhiùbh. (21) Air an aobhar sin chuireadh air falbh e roimh chàch do dh' Achadh-na-Cairidh, a dh' innseadh do 'n bhaintighearna mar a thachair. (22) Ràinig e am baile gu h-uallach, suigeartach; agus air dha bualadh aig dorus an tighe, dh' fhosgladh dhà e leis a' bhaintighearna i fhéin. (23) Dh' fhàiltich i gu fialaidh, fuaranach e, agus dh' fhoighneachd i ciod a bu naidheachd dha. (24) Fhreagair e gu suilbhir gun robh naidheachd mhath—*gun robh bim cait an diugh air plang, agus rogha 's taghadh air peighinn*. (25) Dh' atharraich a gnùis air cluinntinn a sgeòil, ach chum i oirre fhéin, agus thuirt i, “Thig a nìos, a Thàilleir, agus fàg do thuagh shìos.”

(26) “Far am bi mi fhéin bidh mo thuagh,” ars' an Tàillear.

(27) Thuig i nach rachadh aice air a fearg a chaitheadh air an Tàillear; agus le teum cuthaich rug i air a lleanabh fhéin, agus thilg i ann an teis-meadhoin na grìosaich e. (28) Thug an Tàilleir duibh-leum far an robh i, 's a thuagh na Tàimh; agus le sgairt uamhasaich ghlaodh e, “A bhean a rug an lleanabh, tog an lleanabh!”

(29) Chuir colg agus coltas an llaoi ch crith oirre. (30) Bu bhuidhe leatha an leanabh a ghrad theannachdadh, agus a bhith réidh ris an Tàillear, gus an d' thàinig Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh agus a dhaoine dachaidh. (31) Chumadh Mac-an-Tòisich Mór agus a mhac an Achadh-na-Cairidh gus an robh an lleòin air lligheas; ach mu 'n d' fhuair iad dol a rithist d' an dùthaich fhéin, thug Mac-an-Tòisich còir sgrìobhte o 'làimh do Mhac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh air oighreachd Loch-abar, a shealbh-aich a shliochd o 'n uair sin.

#### THE BLACK TAILOR—Continued

(1) They turned for the third time upon their assailants, fully determined to stand or fall upon the spot. (2) The deadly strife began once more with renewed ferocity. (3) The greater number of the Mackintoshes fell upon the field. (4) The Mackintosh Chief and his son were taken; and the few of their men who survived were scattered asunder. (5) But their ruthless enemies resolved that one of them should escape to tell the tale. (6) They left Mackintosh and his son to the care of the women, and set off after the others. (7) They pressed upon them across the moor. (8) Their fleet arrows carried death to man after man till they reached the top of the hill. (9) The sun was sinking in the west, and the soft and dusky curtains of night were spreading their gloomy shades over the face of the sky. (10) The winged denizens of the moor were fondly and warmly resting under shelter of the banks, and the antlered monarch of the wild stood under the shadow of the ancient oak shaking the flies from his tawny hide, as the rout broke in upon Cona Glen. (11) From the golden dawn of the summer day, till darkening night, no rest found hero in the strife; but at last the step of the most obstinate became fainter in the flight; and as many as were still alive of the Cattans thought that their pursuers would come no farther. (12) They meant to pass the night in a shady hollow at the side of Cona Glen, called the Nook of the Flies; but they had scarcely lain down to rest when the Black Tailor and a party of the Camerons were again upon them. (13) Every man sprang to his feet, and every sword leaped from its scabbard; but though their spirit was unflagging, their strength was gone. (14) They fell where they stood, under the blood-thirsty blades of their enemies. (15) Of the two hundred heroes who had set out for the Lochaber country, there was left alive not one man to carry home the story of their fate.

(16) Lochiel and his men returned to Garvan Mouth, where they had left the Mackintosh Chief and his son. (17) They passed the night in that place, and on the morrow they made ready to return home; but here Lochiel's perplexity began. (18) His wife was a daughter of Mackintosh; and if all tales be true, she was no gentle floweret. (19) He would flinch from no enemy under the sun; but it was with no slight misgiving he thought of going home to his wife, after destroying her kindred and making prisoners of her father and her brother. (20) But the Black Tailor had no such qualms; for male or female he cared nothing. (21) Consequently he was despatched in advance to Achnacarry, to carry the tidings to her ladyship. (22) He arrived at the mansion in his airiest, jauntiest mood; and knocking at the door it was opened by the lady herself. (23) She welcomed him warmly and heartily, and inquired his news. (24) He answered her pleasantly that his news was good news—that *a cat's skin might be had that day for a plack, and the choicest and best for a penny*. (25) Her aspect changed on hearing this, but repressing her feelings, she said, "Come forward, Tailor, but leave behind your battle-axe."

(26) "Where I go myself my axe must follow," said the Tailor.

(27) She knew that her rage would be spent in vain upon the Tailor; and with one wild swoop she lifted her own child and dashed it in the fire. (28) The Tailor made a furious bound towards her, with axe in hand; and with a terrific shout he said, "Woman, who bore the child, take up the child!"

(29) His fury and his aspect made her tremble. (30) She was glad to succour the child, instantly, and to make peace with the Tailor, till Lochiel and his men came home. (31) The Mackintosh Chief and his son were kept at Achnacarry till their wounds were healed; but ere they returned again to their own country, Mackintosh gave over to Lochiel under written title the estate of Lochaber, which his descendants have held in possession from that hour.

## SPECIFIC READINGS.

### I.

#### SGEUL MU CHOIRE-NA-SITHE.

Thachair dhomh 'bhith a' siubhal, o chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean, troimh Gharbh-chrìochan na Gàidhealtachd, troimh mhònaidhean fiadhaich, far nach robh aon rathad, an uair a thuit domh, airfeasgar samhraidh, 'bhith air mo chuirteachadh ann an ceò dùmhail, an uair a bha mi a' gabhail ath-ghoirid thairis air guala beinne cho àrd 's a bha san dùthaich. Mar bha àgù ornn, bha fear-cuirteachaidh nan crìochan farsaing sin maille rium san àm, a thug mi leam gu m' sheòladh gu bearradh àrd, as am faicinn sealladh air a' ghleann chum an robh mi a' dol. Fada mu 'n d' ràinig sinn am bearradh so, thuit an ceò cho dùmhail 's gum b' amaideach smuaineachadh dol na b' fhaide air ar n-aghaidh. Bha Eachann Ruadh Saighdear, a bha maille rium, na 'dhuine tuigseach; bha e fada san arm; chuir e suas an còta-dearg fo 'n Cheannard urramach sin, Ailein-an-Earrachd. Bha e maille ris ann an iomadh cath cruaidh, agus b' fhiach e éisdeachd gach sgeul a bha aige mu gach sealladh déisinnich a chunnaig e. An uair a thuig e nach robh e tèarainte imeachd na b' fhaide air bile nan sgàirneach a bha fodhainn, threòraich e mi gu bun na frìthe, far an robh ionad dìonach anns am faodamaid fuireach gu madainn. An uair a bha sinn a' tèarnadh, dh' fheòraich mi dheth an robh na creagan a bha na 'bheachd fada uainn. "Tha creagan gu leòir far a bheil sinn, agus tha uainh fhasgach goirid o 'n àite so," ars' esan; "ach 's coma leam iad; tha e cho math dhuinn an seachnadh. Is e so," thuirt esan, ann an guth ìosal, mar gum biodh e a' cagarsaich am chluais, "Is e so Coire-na-Sithe; agus, a dh' innsadh na firinn, b' fheàrr leam a bhith fliuch leis a' cheò, na fasgadh 'iarraidh anns na h-àiteachan grannda sin." "Chan fhaod e 'bhith," thuirt mi ris, "gu bheil thusa, Eachainn, a' creidsinn a leithid sin de dh' amaideachd; gun teagamh chan 'eil thu ach ri feala-dhà." "Feala-dhà ann no as," thuirt esan, "is coma leam iad; mar thuirt an seann duine, 'Fhad 's a dh' fhuiricheas

an t-ole uainn fuiricheamaid uaith.' Thig air d' adhart; tha sinn dlùth do dh' Uaimh-na-h-Ochanaich; ach beannachd na 'n siubhal 's na 'n imeachd, 's i an nochd Di-h-aoine, agus cha chluinn iad sinn."

Thug mi air seasamh car tamaill, is thòisich mi air cur an céill da faoineachd a leithid sin de smuaintean. Chual' e mi gu deireadh, gun stad a chur air mo sheanachas; ach a' socrachadh a bhreacain thar a ghualainn, 's a' toirt sgrogaidh a nuas air a bhoineid, ghreimich e na bu tinne am bata bha na 'làimh, agus thug e ceum air 'aghaidh, ag ràdh, "Bi bruidhinn an dràsta, éisdidh mi riut am màireach; gabhamaid seachad air an àm; chan àite so gu móran seanachais a labhairt."—"Dean stad, Eachainn," thuirt mi ris; "tha mi a' cur romham an oidhche 'chur seachad ann an Uaimh-na-h-Ochanaich; fuirich leam, 's na fàg mi. Ach ma tha eagal ort,"—"Eagal!" ars' Eachann, 's e a' tionndadh air a shàil; "bi air d' earalas, a dhuine chòir, agus tagh do chainnt; ged nach tig dhòmhsa a ràdh, is tu fhéin a' chiad fhear a chuir eagal as mo leth." "Tha mi ag iarraidh maitheanais," thuirt mi ris; "thig leam do 'n uaimh, agus feuchaidh sinn ciod a th' agad ann an lùib do bhreacain, is nì sinn réite." "Théid mi leat," ars' an saighdear còir, "agus fuirichidh mi leat, ged a bhiodh e làn de na Frangaich, gun teachd air na creutairean leibideach, faoin sin, nach 'eil, ma dh' fhaodteadh, ann idir, ged tha leithid de sheanachas mu 'n timcheall."

Bha sinn a nis aig beul na h-uamha, agus sheas Eachann Ruadh. "Sin i agad a nis," thuirt e; "agus urram na h-uaisle do 'n choigreach, gabh air d' adhart." Chaidh sinn a steach fo dhìon, agus shuidh sinn air a' chiad chloich chothromaich a fhuair sinn. Cha robh mo chompanach ro dheònach air móran cainnte; bha e a' sgioblachadh a bhreacain, an uair a ghrad thog e a cheann mar gum buileadh peileir e. "Ciod e so?" thuirt e, 's e a' farcluais; "mur creid thu mise, creid do chluasan." Thàinig a nuas oirnn sa' cheart àm sin ceòl tiamhaidh, binn, nach d' fhiosraich mi éisdeachd r' a leithid riamh roimhe; agus bha dearbh fhios agam nach b' ann o aon inneal-ciùil a b' aithne dhomh a thàinig e. Chan fhaodadh so gun mhór òghnadh a chur oirnn. Bha an oidhche dorcha; bha an t-àite ùdlaidh, uaigneach; bha sinn fada o thigheadas dhaoine, am measg garbhlach chreag, ann an coire fiadhaich. Eagal cha robh orm, oir bha mi làn-chinnteach gum bu cheòl saoghalta a bha ann, agus chur mi romham, na 'm b' urrainn

domh, 'fhaotainn a mach cia as a thàinig e. "An téid thu suas leam, Eachainn?" "Théid," ars' ean, agus e a' cur seachad na bha e a' toirt as a bhreacan; "is minic a thachair e mar so fhéin, eadar am bile 's an deoch. Shaoilinn gum biodh e cho math fuireach gu madainn; ach cuimhnich, 'Am fear a théid san dris, gun iomair e teachd as mar a dh' fhaodas e.'" Ghabh sinn suas, am feadh a bha an ceòl a' sìor tnàs na b' àirde. Fa-dheireadh thainig leus soluis oirn; sheas Eachann beagan air deireadh, 's an uair a chaidh mi timchioll stùc creige, chunnaig mi sealladh nach teid gu luath as m' aire. Dh' fhan mo chompanach far an robh e, theagamh a' smuaineachadh gum faca mi tuilleadh 's a bu mhiann leam. Bha lasair chridheil theine aig ceann shuas na h-uamha, o ghiuthas seachdta a bha pailt mu 'n àite; agus na 'shuidhe aig an teine bha leth sheann duine làidir, colgarra; currac àrd, molach, air a cheann, anns an robh dos de dh' ite an fhèirein, agus a chóm uile air a' chòmhdachadh le biana fhiadh agus earb. Bha làn shealladh agamsa air-san, ged nach b' urrainn dèasan mise 'fhaicinn. Bha e 'cluiche gu sùrdail air dà thruimb mhóir Abraich, a bha air an dèanamh 's an àm sin gu h-ealanta, dlùth do sheana Chaisteal Dubh Inbhir-Lòchaidh. An crochadh ris gach mèur d' a lamhan, bha clag beag airgid, a rinn fuaim anabarrach binn, agus o 'n do thàrmaich a' cho-sheirm a chuir ormsa uiread iongantais, agus na 'm faodteadh a ràdh, a chuir mo chompanach fo eagal cho mór. "Thig air d' adhart," thuirt mi gu sàmhach ri Eachann. "A bheil iad an sin?" thuirt e. "A bheil iad a' dawnsadh san t-solus, no ri fleadhachas-cuirme?" Dhlùthaich e gu sgàthach ri m' thaobh, agus air dha a' chiad phlathadh 'fhaicinn de 'n fhear-chiùil, thug e sìtheadh seachad orm, a' glaothaich a mach le aighear nach b' urrainn da a cheannsachadh, "Iain Mhóir nan Creag, an tusa tha 'n so? Mo bheannachd air do cheann molach; is mi a tha toilichte d' fhaicinn!"

Dh' éirich Iain bochd, agus chuir e fàilte oirn, a' tilgeil tuilleadh mhaidean air an teine. Shuidh sinn mu 'n cuairt air a' chagailt; agus dh' aidich Eachann còir, oir cealg cha robh na 'chóm, nach b' urrainn da gu bràth a bhith cho taingeil 's a bhuineadh dha, air son nach d' fhuair e cead tilleadh, mar bha rùn air, an uair a chual' e an ceòl. "Is ioma sgeul," thuirt e, "a chuala mi riamh mu Choire-na-Sithe; 's na 'm bithinn an nochd air tilleadh gun so 'fhaicinn, bha mo sgèula fhéin chum an dearbhadh. Cha tugadh am ministear fhéin orm a chreidsinn nach robh na daoine-beaga ann an Uaimh-na-h-Ochanaich."

Dh' fheòraich mi dheth an robh da-rìreadh eagal air? "Eagal!" thuirt esan, agus e a' suathadh air falbh an fhallais fhuair a bha fhathast air a ghnùis; "air nàile bha, 's gu leòir dheth; barrachd 's a bha riamh orm a' dol sìos do 'n bhlàr le Ailein-an-Earrachd; ach ma bhà cha bhì tuilleadh mu 'n ghnòthach cheudna."

Tha so a' leigeil ris duinn cia co faoin an nì o 'n éirich seanachas dùthcha mu nì bha iad gnàthaichte a chreidsinn; agus na 'n ramsaicheadh daoine gu mionaideach mu 'thimchioll, thuigeadh iad gur e bha ann, an àite a bhith na 'chùis-eagail, culaidh-àbhacais agus fearas-chuideachd.

Fhuair mi mach o Eachann eachdraidh an duine bhochd so a bha 's an uaimh. Bu neò-dhuine gun mhath gun mhilleadh e, a nuas o 'òige. Ged a bha e gun mhóran toinisc no tuigse, bha e na 'sheòl fhéin fo chàileigin de mheas anns an dùthaich. Bha e eòlach air aisridh chumhang an fhéidh 's na h-earba, agus b' e 'thoileachas-inntinn an fhaoghaid a leantainn le òigridh na tìre. Cha robh bearradh, no bealach, no aithghearradh troimh mhonadh, no beul-àtha air abhainn, no càrn, no garaidh, air nach robh e mion eòlach. Rè an t-samhraidh b' i uaimh nan creag a chòmhnuidh; ghluais e o àirigh gu àirigh, 's cha deachaidh e riamh air falbh falamh o aon diùbh. Cha bhiodh e gun lòn fhad 's a bhiodh dearc air tom, meas no cnothan ann an coille; chan fhàilnicheadh a leaba am feadh a gheabhadh e fraoch badanach, gorm, a' fàs gu dosrach anns gach àite; agus mar thuirt e fhéin, bha a chuid tromb soirbh r' an gleusadh. Bha a dhachaidh anns gach àite far an laigheadh a' ghrian air; agus còmhla cha do dhruideadh riamh air. Cha robh a mhàileid doirbh r' a giùlan, cha robh innte ach a' chlach-theine agus am fada-spuinge; sgian-dubh a dh' fhionnadh nam fiadh; ribe a ghlacadh an fhìrein, agus cromag iarainn a lùbadh nan gèug. Ach ma bha an duine bochd so air bheag eòlais, bu taitneach r' a fhaicinn an t-saothair a ghabh a phàrantan air ann an làithean oige. Ghabh e dhuinn móran de laoidhean agus de dhànaibh naomha; rinn e so le uiread chràbhaidh, agus air dòigh a bu stòlda na iomadh fear a b' fhaide leughadh. Sheinn e iad le fonn tiamhaidh, muladach, is e ri turaman air 'ais agus air 'aghaidh, a ràinig mo chridhe. Mu 'n do leag e a thaobh ri làr, dh' earb e e fhéin ri Dia. "Allabanaich bhochd," thuirt mi rium fhéin, "caidil gu tèaruinte; gabhaidh Dia cùram dhìot. Truagh 's mar tha thu ann am beachd an t-saoghail, tha thu cho prìseil na 'shealladh-



san ris an rìgh is mò air thalamh. Is lìonmhor iad a tha air an oidhche nochd air an dìteadh leat, d' an d' thug Dia tuigse, fiosrachadh, agus fòghlum, a tha a' laighe sìos air an leapaichean rìomhach, gun suim dàsan a tha os an cionn, o bheil iad a' sealbhadh gach beannachd."

## II.

### LITIR O FHIONNLACH PIÒBAIRE G' A MHAOL.

A MHAIRI, A GHRAIDH,—Is bliadhna leam gach là o 'n a dhealaich mi riut fhéin agus ris na pàisdean. Tha mi an dràst ann an Glaschu mòr nan stiopall, baile na gleadhraich. O nach robh mi aon uair eile am shìneadh air bruach na h-aibhne, far nach cluinninn ach torman nan allt, bàirich nam bó, agus ceileireadh nan èun. Tha mi nis, mar a gheall mi, dol a dh' ìnnseadh dhuìt mar fhuair mi a mach.

Tha cuimhn' agad fhéin mar a dhealaich sinn. Thog mi orm le bocsa na pioba gu beul a' chaolais. Is ann an sin a bha 'n othail—Marsali Mhór agus na buanaichean a bha leatha cho aoibhinn, aighearach, 's ged nach biodh iad ach a' dol do 'n choille-clnò. Có bha am broilleach na cuideachd ach Pàra Mór, le 'fhéile-beag 's le 'bhoineid, mar a b' àbhaist da; cuaille de bhata daraich na 'laimh, agus màileid de bhian gaibhre air a dhruim. "Fàilt' ort, Fhionnlaigh Phìobaire," ars' esan; "gum meal thu do bhrìgis." "Ma-tà," arsa mise, "tubaist oirre! Is i so a' chiad uair a chuir mi orm i. Na 'm fuirgheadh i shuas cha bu ghearan e; ach tha mi cheana cho sgèth dhi 's a bha dà-bhliadhnach eich de 'n ghad, a' chiad oidhche a chuireadh air e." A mach ghabh sinn an coinne soitheach-na-smùide, "A' Mhaighdean-Mhorairneach," mar their iad rithe. Bha i 'teannadh oirnn o Mhuile, a' cur na smùid di. "Tha i so a' tighinn," arsa Pàra Mór, "an aigeannach mhaol, ghramda, le 'gleadhraich, 's le 'h-ùpraid; cha b' ìoghnadh leam ach 'A' Mhaighdean' a radh rithe; b' i sin a' mhaighdean gun mhodh, gun eisimeil." Tharraing i oirnn le caoiribh bàna fo a sròin; a' slachdraich agus a' sloistreadh na fairge foipe, a bha ag éirigh na 'h-iomairean bàna, còbhragach, a nunn gu Aros. Thàinig i a nuas oirnn a' bagradh ar smàladh fo a cuibhlichean. Fa-dheireadh stad a' bhéist; agus cha luaith' a stad na cuibhlichean a dhol mu 'n cuairt na thug feadan fada, caol, a bha suas ri taobh an t-simileir mhóir, aon ràn as, a shaoil mi a sgàineadh mo cheann. Is ann an sin a bha an ùinich agus an

othail, an dol ri cliathaich na luinge—a h-uile bèul fosgailte san aon àm; gun urram fir d'a chéile. Ma 's i Marsali Mhór, thug i mach a' Bheurla sin nach do chleachd i o 'n a bha i an uraidh air a' Ghalldachd. Có ach ise! Bha Bheurla 's a' Ghàidhlig am measg a chéile. "Dean fodha," arsa' an dara h-aon. "Nach iomair thu, mhic do mhàthar!" arsa' an t-aon eile. "A stigh an ràmh-bràghad shuas; buille g' a deireadh shìos; na dèan thusa, Iain Bhàin. "'Cannie, cannie,' illean," arsa Marsali Mhór. "Gu réidh!" arsa' a h-uile h-aon. Mur bhi mo nàire, 's mar bha mi ceangailte sa' bhrigis, bha mi mach a shnàmh gu tìr. Fa-dheireadh thàinig ball cainbe le fead m' ar chuasan, agus ghlaodh gach neach, "Cùm air gu gramail, Iain Bhàin." Thug a' gheòla aon sàthadh aisde nunn gu taobh na luinge agus shaoil mi gun robh sinn thairis. Fhuair mi suas, ach chan fhios domh cionnas; agus cha mhò bha fhios agam c' àit an tionndaidhinn.

"Tha thu an sin, Fhionnlaigh," arsa Pàra Mór, "'mar bhó mhaoil am buaile choimhich.' Thig leam a dh' amharc mionach na Maighdinn so fhéin, a dh' fheuchainn an tuig sinn mar tha 'bheairt innleachdach ag iomairt.'" Ach ma chaidh, is ann an sin, a Mhàiri, a bha am fire-faire—sailthean iarainn agus slatan a' gluasad a nunn agus a nall, a sìos agus a suas, air an ais agus air an adhart, gun tàmh, gun stad; cnagan agus góbhlan, agus eagan a' freagairt d'a chéile; cuibhlichean beaga na 'n deann ruith mu na cuibhlichean móra. Bha duine truagh shìos am measg na h-acfhainn, a' cur na smùid deth, far nach saoiladh tu am b' urrainn do luch dol gun a milleadh; ach bha esan a' gluasad air feadh na h-ùpraid cho neo-sgàthach 's a rachadh Pàra Mór no mise am measg nan caorach—ag armadh gach acfhainn, achlais, udalain, agus feadain, le h-ola agus le b-ìm. "A dhuine thruaigh," arsa Pàra Mór, "is ann agam nach 'eil sùil ri d' àite; is daor a tha thu a' cosnadh d' arain." "C'ar-son?" arsa' esan, agus e a' tionndadh suas a shùl, a bha a' snàmh ann am fallas. Ged a labhradh a' ghèimhleag iarainn a bha na làimh cha b' urrainn duinn barrachd iòghnaidh a bhith oirnn na an uair a chuala sinn an duine so a' labhairt na Gàidhlig. "Nach do shaoil mi," arsa Pàra Mór, "gur Sasunnach, no Eireannach, no Gall bochd a bh' ann." Thàinig e nìos a' siabadh an fhallais o 'ghnuis le bad còrcaich a bha na làimh, agus thòisich e air beachd a thoirt duinn air an acfhainn. Ach, eudail, b' e sin an fhaoineis. "An saicil thusa, Phàra Mhóir," arsa mise, "nach ann sa' cheann a smaointich an toiseach air

so a bha an innleachd?" "Coma leam e fhéin is 'innleachd!' arsa Pàra Mór; "is mi-nàdurra, peacach, an innleachd so fhéin—a' cur sruth agus soirbheas an Fhreasdail g'an dùlan, a' dol na 'n aghaidh gun seòl, gun ràmh. Coma leam i!—chan 'eil an innleachd so cneasda. B' fheàrr leam a bhith ann an geòla dhubh Acha-na-creige—Eóghan-an-Rudha air an stiùir—a' ruith le croinn rùisgte troimh Bhuinne-nam-biodag, na a bhith innte. Tha mi ag radh riut nach 'eil an innleachd so cneasda."

An uair a bha sinn a nunn gu ceann Mhùsdail chuala mi fhéin sgàl pioba air mo chùl, agus air dbomh tionndadh có a bha an so ach balach ronnach de mhuinntir Thir-idhe, a' gléusadh a phioba fhad 's a bheireadh duin' eile cuairt aisde. "Ma-tà," arsa Pàra Mór, "'Is ceannach air an ugh an gloc.' Ciamar tha so a' còrdadh riut, Fhionnlaigh?" "'Is searbh a' ghlòir,'" thuirt mise, "'nach fhaodar éisdeachd.'" Chluich e, fa-dheireadh, "Bodach nam Brigisean," agus mu 'n do sguir e dheth bha mi cho sgìth dhe fhéin agus d' a cheòl 's a bha mi de 'n bhrìgis lachdainn.

Có a bha an deireadh na luinge ach Alasdair Ruadh Mac-Iain-Abraich, Tighearna Chola. Mhothaich e dhomh fhéin, agus smèid e orm. Cha robh math a dhiùltadh. Bha mòran uaislean shìos leis air clàr-deiridh na luinge—Sasunnaich, Goill, agus Frangaich—cuid diùbh a' leughadh; cuid na 'n cadal; cuid a' mèananaich; cuid ag itheadh. Bha fear dhiubh le glain' amhairc fhada, rìomhaich, r' a shùil, mar gum biodh e a' dol a losgadh air Caisteal Dubhairt. Mhothaich mi fear fada, caol, glas-neulach, le speclair air a shròin, agus bioran ruadh na làimh, leis an robh e a' tarraing dealbh a' Chaisteil. Bha baintighearna mhór, rìomhach, na 'm measg, agus measan leibideach de chù beag, molach, na 'h-uchd, ris an robh i a' brìodal, agus ga 'phògadh. Thug mi fhéin a mach a' phìob mar a dh' iarr iad; ach a' chiad sgàl a thug i, theich gach aon diubh ach aon Sasunnach mór, reamhar, a shuidh mu m' choinne le 'dhà mhèur na 'chluasan, agus sgraing air mar gum bithinn a' dol g' a itheadh.

Ma bha ceòl am measg nan uaislean bha ceòl agus dannsadh an ceann eile na luinge. Ach an uair a bha sinn a' dol sìos gu Eisdeal "chaidh an ceòl feadh na fìdhle." Bha an fhairge na 'mill agus na 'gleanntan. Thòisich soitheach-na-smùide fhéin ri dannsadh. Cha robh ràn a bheireadh am feadan mór as nach saoiladh tu gun robh muc-mhara r' a cliathaich. Cha chluinn-eadh tu a nis ach osnaidhean o gach àite. Bha an Sasunnach

mór a bha a' fochaid air a' phìob agus a cheann thar beul-mór na luinge, an impis sgàineadh. "An tuilleadh teannaidh ort!" arsa mise; "nìor-thaing mur 'eil phuic pìobaire nis ort fhéin." Ràinig sinn an Crìonan. "Is priseil," arsa Pàra Mór, "a' chas air tìr"—a' chiad fhacal a thàinig as a cheann o'n a chaidh sinn seachad air Bèul Loch-Faochann.

An là-ar-na-mhàireach ràinig sinn Glaschu, aig àite ris an abair iad am 'Broomielaw.' B'e sin ceidhe na h-ùpraid—luingis-na-smùide a' falbh agus a' teachd làn sluaigh; mar gum biodh an saoghal a' dol do Ghlaschu agus an saoghal a' teicheadh as. Bho nach d' fhàs mi bodhar leis a' ghleadhraich a bha am chluasan, cha chùram leam gun caill mi mo chlaisteachd tuilleadh. Bha sreath dhaoine air an tarraing suas fa chomhair nan soithichean, le ball cainbe mu ghuala gach aoin diùbh, agus bràiste rìomhach air 'uchd. Bha iad so a' smèideadh oirnn mar a bha sinn a' dol gu tìr, a h-uile bèul fosgailte mar gum biodh iad a' cur fàilt' oirnn; gach làmh sìnte, agus gach sùil siùbhlach mar gum biodh iad ag iarraidh luchd-eòlais. Bha aon fhear gu h-àraidh, a shocraich a shùil orm fhéin, agus air dhomh amharc air gu geur a dh' fheuch an cuimhnichinn có e, chuir e a làmh r' a aid, agus chrom e a cheann cho modhail, shìobhalta, 's nach b' urrainn domh gun an fhàilt' a fhreagairt. Ann am priobadh na sùla bha e air clàr na luinge, agus thog e leis boesa mo phìoba agus màileid Phàra Mhóir, cho èasgaidh 's a ghlacadh Gàidseir Thobar-Mhoire buideal uisge-bheatha, gun chuiredh, gun chead. "Air d' athais," arsa Pàra Mór; "an cuala tu riamh, mo ghille math, mar a thuirt clag Sgàin, 'An rud nach buin duit na buin dà'?" "Leanaibh mise, a dhaoin'-uaisle," ars' an duine, agus e a' falbh ceum romhainn. "Is ann sa' bhaile-mhór fhéin," thuirt mise, "a tha am modh. Is fhad o'n a chuala mi gum bi 'gille aig an fheannaig fhéin a's t-fhoghar.'" Dh' iarr sinn air ar toirt gu tigh Eòghain Oig, far an do rinn iad ar beatha gu cridheil.

Slàn leat, a Mhàiri, a ghràidh, air an àm. Cuiridh mi litir eile ad ionnsaidh ann an uine ghoirid, an uair a gheabh mi cosnadh. Chan 'eil thu fhéin agus na pàisdean tiota as mo chuimhne. O bi furachair mu Lachann beag, mo chuilean gaolach.

Am Freasdal a bhith maille riut—guidhe dùrachdach

D' fhir-phòsda ghràdhaich,

FIONNLACH MAC-AONGHAIS.

## III.

## MURCHADH AGUS MIONACHAG.

Chaidh Murchadh agus Mionachag do 'n choille aon là a bhuain subh; ach mar a bhuaineadh Murchadh dh' itheadh Mionachag. Dh' fhalbh Murchadh a dh' iarraidh slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i ag itheadh a chuid subh. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" ars' an t-slat. "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

**Slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."**

"Chan fhaigh thu mise," ars' an t-slat, "gus am faigh thu tuagh a bhuaineas mi." Ràinig e an tuagh. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

**Tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."**

"Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu clach a bhleitheas mi." Ràinig e a' chlach. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

**Clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."**

"Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu uisge a fhliuchas mi." Ràinig e an t-uisge. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

**Uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."**

"Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu fiadh a shnàmh mi." Ràinig e am fiadh. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

**Fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."**

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu gadhar a ruitheas mi.” Ràinig e an gadhar. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu ìm a theid ri m’ chasan.” Ràinig e an t-ìm. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu luch a sgrìobas mi.” Ràinig e an luch. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Luch a sgrìobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu cat a shealgas mi.” Ràinig e an cat. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Cat a shealg luch—luch a sgrìobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu bainne dlìomh.” Ràinig e a’ bhó. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Bainne do ’n chat—cat a shealg luch—luch a sgrìobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu

chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu bainne uamsa gus am faigh thu boitean o 'n ghille-shabhail domh." Ràinig e an gille-sabhail. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh!" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Boitein do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg luch a—luch a sgriobadh ime—im a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu boitean uamsa gus am faigh thu bonnach o 'n bhean-fhuine dhomh." Ràinig e a' bhean-fhuine. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh!" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Bonnaich do 'n ghille-shabhail—boitein do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg luch a—luch a sgriobadh ime—im a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuain slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu bonnach uamsa gus an toir thu stigh uisg' a dh' fhuineas e."

"Có ann a bheir mi stigh an t-uisge?"

"Chan 'eil soitheach ann ach an criathar-cabhrach sin."

Thug Murchadh leis an criathar-cabhrach, agus ràinig e an tobar; ach a h-uile deur a chuireadh e sa' chriathar-chabhrach rachadh e troimhe. Thainig feannag os a chionn agus ghlaodh i, "Gòrag, gòrag!"

"Tha thu ceart, fheannag," arsa Murchadh.

"Crè ruadh 's còinneach—crè ruadh 's còinneach," thuirt an fheannag.

Chuir Murchadh crè ruadh agus còinneach anns a' chriathar; thug e stigh an t-uisge do 'n bhean-fhuine, agus fhuair e—

Bonnach do 'n ghille-shabhail—boitean do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg luch a—luch a

sgriobadh ime—im a dhol ri casan gadhair —gadhar  
a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnámh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu  
chloich—clach a bhleith tvaigh—tuagh a bhuain  
slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh  
a chuid subh.

Ach an uair a thill Murchadh bha Mionachag an déidh  
sgàineadh.

#### IV.

##### CEAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN.

Bha mi 'n dé 'm Beinn-dòrain,  
'S na 'còir cha robh mi aineolach ;  
Chunna mi na gleannan,  
'S na beanntaichean a b' aithne dhomh.  
B' e sin an sealladh éibhinn,  
Bhith 'g imeachd air na sléibhteau,  
'N uair bhiodh a' ghrian ag éirigh,  
'S a bhiodh na féidh a' langanaich.

B' aobhach a' ghreigh uallach,  
'N uair ghluaiseadh iad gu farumach,  
'S na h-éildean air an fhuaran ;  
Bu chuammar na laoi gh ballach ann ;  
Na maolislichean 's na ruadh-bhuic,  
Na coilich dhubha 's ruadha ;  
'S e 'n ceòl bu bhinne chualas  
'N uair chluinnt' am fuaime sa' chamhanaich.

'S togarrach a dh' fhalbhainn  
Gu sealgaireachd nam bealaichean,  
'Dol moch a dhìreadh garbhlaich,  
'S gum b' annoch tigh'nn gu baile mi ;  
An t-uisge glan 's am fàileadh  
Th' air mullach nan beann àrda,  
Chuidich e gu fàs mi ;  
'S e rinn domh slàint' is fallaineachd.

Fhuair mi greis a m' àrach  
Air àirighean a b' aithne dhomh,  
Ri cluiche, 's mire, 's mànnan,  
'S bhith 'n coibhneas blàth nan caileagan ;



Bu chùis an aghaidh nàduir  
 Gum maireadh sin an dràst ann ;  
 'S e b' éiginn bhith ga 'm fàgail  
 'N uair thainig tràth dhuinn dealachadh.

Nis o 'n bhuail an aois mi,  
 Fhuair mi gaoid a mhaireas domh,  
 'Rinn milleadh air mo dheudach,  
 'S mo léirsinn air a dalladh orm ;  
 Chan urrainn domh bhith treubhach,  
 Ged a chuirinn feum air,  
 'S ged bhiodh an ruaig am dhéidh-sa,  
 Cha dean mi ceum ro chabhagach.

Ged tha mo cheann air liathadh,  
 'S mo chiabhagan air tanachadh,  
 'S tric a leig mi mial-chu  
 Ri fear fiadhaich, ceannardach ;  
 Ged bu toigh leam riamh iad,  
 'S ged fhaicinn air an t-sliabh iad,  
 Cha teid mi nis ga 'n iarraidh,  
 Bho 'n chaill mi trian na h-analach.

Ri àm dol anns a' bhùireadh,  
 Bu dùrachdach a leanainn iad ;  
 'S bhiodh uair aig sluagh na dùthcha,  
 'Toirt òran ùra 's rannachd dhoibh ;  
 Greis eile mar ri càirdean,  
 'N uair bha sinn anns na campan ;  
 Bu chridheil anns an àm sinn,  
 'S cha bhiodh an dram oirnn annasach.

'N uair bha mi 'n toiseach m' òige,  
 'S i ghòraich a chum falamh mi ;  
 'S e 'm fortan tha cur òirne  
 Gach aon nì còir a ghealladh dhuinn ;  
 Ged tha mi gamh a stòras,  
 Tha m' inntinn làn de shòlas,  
 Bho 'n tha mi ann an dòchas  
 Gun d' rinn Nigh'n Deòrs' \* an t-aran domh.

\* His musket.

Bha mi 'n dé san aonach,  
 'S bha smaointean mór' air m' aire-sa,  
 Nach robh 'n luchid-gaoil a b' àbhaist  
 'Bhith 'siubhal fàsaich mar rium ann;  
 'S a' bheinn is beag a shaoil mi  
 Gun deanadh ise caochladh,  
 Bho 'n tha i nis fo chaoirich,  
 'S ann thug an saoghal car asam.

'N uair sheall mi air gach taobh dhiom,  
 Chan fhaodainn gun bhith smalanach,  
 Bho 'n theirig coill' is fraoch ann,  
 'S na daoine bh' ann cha mhaireann iad;  
 Chan 'eil fiadh r' a shealg ann,  
 Chan 'eil èun no earb ann,  
 Am beagan nach 'eil marbh dhiubh,  
 'S e rinn iad falbh gu baileach as.

Mo shoraidh leis na frithean—  
 O 's mìorbhailteach na beannan iad,  
 Le biolair uaine 's fìor-uisg',  
 Deoch nasal, rìomhach, cheanalta!—  
 Na blàran a tha prìseil,  
 'S na fàsaichean tha lionmhor;  
 Bho 'n 's àit' a leig mi dhìom iad,  
 Gu bràth mo mhìle beannachd leo!

## V.

## OIDHCHE NA CALLAINNE AN TÌR CHEIN.

Is tiamhaidh, trom, mo chridhe 'nochd,  
 Is mi am aon'ran bochd leam fhéin;  
 Chan iarr mi tàmh, chan fhaigh mi lochd,  
 Is mi fo mhùig an dùthaich chéin.

Is iomadh cuimhne thùrsach, throm,  
 'Tha 'dùsgadh bròin 's ga m' chur fo sprochd;  
 'S e 'thog an osna ann am chom,  
 Nach 'eil mi 'n Tìr-nam-Beann an nochd.

Tha Tìr-nam-Beann mar bha i rianh—

Gach gleann, is sliabh, is creag nam faobh,  
An creachann àrd 's an bì an fiadh,  
'S an leacann liath tha sìos o 'thaobh.

Tha, fòs, gach allt a' leum le toirm,

Bho chreig gu creig a sìos gu tràigh;  
Tha bàrr an fhraoich fo 'bhadain ghorm',  
Gu trom 's gu dosrach mar a bhà.

Ach c' àit' a bheil na càirdean gràidh

D' an d' thug mi bàidh an làithean m' òig' ?  
'S e fàth mo mhulaid is mo chràdh  
A mhèud 's a tha dhiubh 'n diugh fo 'n fhòid.

Tha àl a' falbh is àl a' teachd,

Mar thom a' leantainn tuinn air tràigh;  
Ar bliadhnaichean tha iad, gu beachd,  
Mar sgeulachd dhìomhain, gheàrr, gun stà.

Athair mo ghràidh, chan 'eil e beò;

Mo mhàthair chaomh chan 'eil i ann;  
'S mo cho-aoisean rinn falbh mar cheò  
A dh' fhuadaichear le gaoth nam beann.

O slàn le comunn caomh mo ghaoil

A chuireadh faoilt am chridhe bochd!  
Mo chreach chan 'eil iad air an t-saogh'l  
A dheanadh aobhach mise 'nochd.

Ach tha iad beò an dùthaich chéin—

An Tìr-na-Gréin, gun oidhch' a chaoidh—  
'S coinnichidh sinn a rìs a chéil',  
Gun sùil fo dhèur, gun chrìdh' a' caoidh.

C' ar-son a bhithinn brònach, bochd,

A' caoidh fo sprochd an so leam fhéin?  
Do shùil, a Dhé, tha orn's' an nochd,  
Fo dheòraidheachd an dùthaich chéin.

Cha bhi mi 'caoidh, cha toir mi géill;

Fo thaic do sgéith gun iarr mi tàmh;  
Do thoil-sa dèanar leam, a Dhé,  
Ga m' strìochdadh fhéin a chaoidh fo d' làimh.

## VI.

## MAC OG AN IARLA RUaidh.

“ Cha teid mise chaoidh de m’ dheòin  
 Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,  
 Gus an cuir a’ bheinn ud shìos  
 Cùlaobh ris a’ bheinn ud shuas.

“ Cha teid mise chaoidh de m’ dheòin  
 Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,  
 Gus an dèan an eala bhàn  
 Nead gu h-àrd air bhàrr nan stuagh.

“ Cha teid mise chaoidh de m’ dheòin  
 Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,  
 Gus an cuir am bradan breac  
 Trì cuir mhear’ an crò nan uan.”

Thog a muime thall a ceann—  
 “S gòrach leam do chainnt, a luaidh ;  
 Bheir thu gaol roimh Fhéill-an-Ròid,  
 Do mhac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.

“ Cainnt nan òg-bhan tha mar dhrùchd  
 A nì ’ghrian a shùghadh suas ;  
 Mu ’n tig Samhain bidh tu posd’  
 Aig mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.”

’Bheinn ud shuas ’s a’ bheinn ud shìos,  
 Cha do charaich riamh ’s cha ghluais,  
 Ach thug Màiri gaol gun ghò  
 Do mhac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.

Tha ’n eala ’gur san eilean bhàn  
 ’S am bradan tàrr-gheal feadh a’ chuain,  
 ’S tha Màiri nis na ’céile phòsd’  
 Aig mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.

## VII.

## LINN AN AIGH.

“ An uair bha 'Ghàidhlig aig na h-còin,”  
 Bha 'm bainne air an lòn mar dhrùchd ;  
 A' mhill a' fàs air bàrr an fhraoich,  
 'S a h-uile nì cho saor 's am bùrn.

Cha robh daoine a' pàidheadh màil ;  
 Cha robh càin orra no cìs—  
 Iasgach, sealgach, agus coill',  
 Ac' gun fhoighneachd is gun phrìs.

Cha robh cogadh, cha robh còmh-stri,  
 Cha robh cònsachadh no streup—  
 H-uile h-aon a' gabhail còmhnuidh  
 Anns an t-seòl bu deòin leis fhéin.

Cha robh guth air creich no tòir ;  
 Bha gach dùil 'tigh'nn beò an sìth ;  
 Feum sam bith cha robh air mòd,  
 'S lagh na còrach anns a' chrìdh'.

Dh' òr no dh' airgead cha robh miadh,  
 Sògh is fialachd air gach làimh ;  
 Airc cha d' fhiosraich duine riamh,  
 Is cha d' iarr aon neach cuid chàich.

Bha coibhneas, comunn, iochd, is gràdh,  
 Anns gach àit am measg an t-sluaigh,  
 Eadar far an éirich grian,  
 'S far an laigh i 'n iar sa' chuan.

Bha gach achadh fo throm bhàrr,  
 Gu làn 's gu torach, air a' chluain ;  
 Bliochd is bainne aig an àl ;  
 Innis anns gach àit aig buar.

Cha robh feum air cléith no crann ;  
 Chinn gach nì neo-ghann leis fhéin ;  
 Meas is blàths sa' h-uile h-àm—  
 A' bhliadhna na 'sàmhradh gu léir.

## VIII.

## TUIREADH.

Dh' iadh ceò nan stùc mu aodann Chuilinn,  
 Is sheinn a' bhean-shìth a torman mulaid,  
 Tha sùilean gorm, ciùin, san Dùn a' sìleadh,  
 Bho 'n thriall thu uainn 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Cha till, cha till, cha till Mac-Cruimein,  
 An cogadh no sìth cha till e tuilleadh,  
 Le h-airgead no nì cha till Mac-Cruimein,  
 Cha till gu bràth gu Là na Cruinne.

Tha osag nam beann gu fann ag imeachd,  
 Gach sruthan 's gach allt gu mall le bruthach;  
 Tha ealta nan speur feadh ghèugan dubhach,  
 A' caoidh gun d' fhalbh 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Tha 'n fhairge fa-dheòidh làn bròin is mulaid,  
 Tha 'm bàta fo sheòl, ach dhiùlt i siubhal,  
 Tha gàrthaich nan tonn le fuaime neo-shubhach,  
 Ag ràdh gun d' fhalbh 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Cha chluinnear do cheòl san Dùn mu fheasgar,  
 'S mac-talla nam mùr le mùirn ga 'fhreagairt,  
 Gach fleasgach is òigh gun cheòl, gun bheadradh,  
 Bho 'n thriall thu uainn 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

## NOTES ON SPECIFIC READINGS.

Page 57, line 18—"Ailein-an-Earrachd"—Allan Cameron of Eracht in Lochaber, who raised the 79th Regiment, known as the Cameron Highlanders.

Page 61, line 17—"Marsali Mhór agus na buanaichean." This refers to the time when it was customary for Highland shearers to go to the South country to the harvest.

Page 63, line 16—"Bodach nam Brigisean"—The name of a well-known pipe tune.

Page 63, line 19—"Mac-Iain-Abraich"—The patronymic of Maclean of Coll.

Page 64, line 28—"Clag Sgàin"—The bell of Scone. As with Whittington and the bells of London, the Highland people interpreted the message of the bell of Scone thus—"An rud nach buin duit na buin dà"—"Mind your own business."

Page 64, line 33—"Tigh Eóghain Oig." "Eóghan Og" was one of the *noms-de-plume* of Lachlan Maclean, one of the principal contributors to the "Teachdaire Gàidhealach."

Page 64, line 38—"Mo chuilean"—A common term of endearment.

Page 65, line 2—"Murchadh agus Mionachag." In some versions the male actor is called Murachan. There may possibly be the shadow of a moral in the piece, Murachan being the well-doing person, from "murrach," *thrifty*; while the name Mionachag may be from "mionach," and thus a personification of *greed*.

Page 70, line 26—"Oidhche na Callainne"—Hogmanay night. "Callainn" or "Collainn" is the Latin word "Calendæ," the first of the month.

Page 72, line 2—"Mac Og an Iarla Ruaidh." This exquisite ballad appeared in "Albyn's Anthology," accompanied with the following very free rendering by Sir Walter Scott—

## NORA'S VOW.

Hear what Highland Nora said—  
"The Earlie's son I will not wed,  
Should all the race of nature die,  
And none be left but he and I.  
For all the gold, for all the gear,  
And all the lands both far and near,  
That ever valour lost or won,  
I would not wed the Earlie's son."

"A maiden's vows," old Callum spoke,  
"Are lightly made and lightly broke;  
The heather on the mountain's height  
Begins to bloom in purple light;  
The frost-wind soon shall sweep away  
That lustre deep from glen and brae;  
Yet Nora, ere its bloom be gone,  
May blithely wed the Earlie's son."

"The swan," she said, "the lake's clear  
May barter for the eagle's nest; [breast  
The Awe's fierce stream may backward turn  
Ben-Cruachan fall and crush Kilchurn;  
Our kilted clans, when blood is high,  
Before their foes may turn and fly;  
But I, were all these marvels done,  
Would never wed the Earlie's son."

Still in the water-lily's shade,  
Her wonted nest the wild-swan made;  
Ben-Cruachan stands as fast as ever,  
Still downward foams the Awe's fierce river;  
To shun the clash of foeman's steel,  
No Highland brogue has turned the heel;  
But Nora's heart is lost and won—  
She's wedded to the Earlie's son.

Page 72, line 15—"Muime." The term "muime" here means, not stepmother, but nurse or lady-attendant.

Page 72, line 17—"Féill-an-Ròid"—the Feast of the Holy Rood, 14th September.

Page 73, line 3—"An uair bha 'Ghàidhlig aig na h-eòin." The author poetically fixes the period of the Golden Age as the time "when the birds spoke the Gaelic language." The line quoted is from a poem by Ewen MacIachlan.

Page 74, lines 5 and 19—"An Dùn." This refers to Dunvegan Castle, the seat of Macleod of Macleod.

Page 74, line 7—"Mac-Cruimein." The Mac-Crimmons were the hereditary pipers of Dunvegan. The one of them who forms the subject of this popular Lament fell at the Rout of Moy.

Page 74, line 13—"Ealta nan spéur"—"the coveys of the sky"—the fowls of heaven.









